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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

COURT WITHDRAWS OPINION IN CASE OF "STOLEN PAPERS"

Unprecedented Action by Supreme Bench Means Weston-Holmes Case is Re-Opened

The Supreme Judicial Court has withdrawn its opinion in the so-called "stolen papers case" in which Robert D. Weston and Hector M. Holmes were found guilty of receiving papers stolen from the office of Daniel H. Coakley during a bar association investigation of the latter's professional conduct. In the full court's decision which overruled the exceptions of Messrs. Weston and Holmes, the exceptions of Godfrey L. Cabot to a quashing of an indictment "by reason of variance" which charged Messrs. Cabot, Weston and Holmes with conspiracy to steal the papers, were also overruled.

The recalling of the Supreme Court's rescript is unprecedented. Occasionally the opinions are withdrawn for slight alterations, but the recalling of the opinion and the rescript means that the case is reopened and affords the possibility of a new opinion.

Following the handing down of the opinion last week, it became known today that Edward F. McClennen, who fought the case through the Superior Criminal Court and through the Supreme Court, made a motion that the full court grant a rehearing. This motion was not made to the clerk of court but was addressed to Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg. Chief Justice Rugg proposed that Judge Jenney withdraw the opinion and rescript, and this has been done.

Mr. McClennen's Letter

Mr. McClennen's lettter to the Chief Justice follows:

"No. 4081, October sitting, 1921, Commonwealth v. Godfrey L. Cabot, the defendants Robert D. Weston and Hector M. Holmes respectfully request a recall of the rescript and a rehearing for these reasons, namely:

"The decision is in conflict with the decision of this Court on Jan. 2, 1919, in London v. Bay State Street Railway Company, 231 Mass. 480, 486 in the light of which the defendants' course at the trial was shaped.

"In the case at bar, this decision is not referred to on this point.

"As appears from the opinion in the cited case, the only action, by way of saving the rights, which the defendant ever took, was at the argument and before the charge. His counsel then said, 'I desire to except and ask to have the jury instructed to disregard' the objectionable parts of the argument. No error had been committed by the court at this time. There was no action of the court's to except to. The exception stated was merely an emphatic way of stating the objection to the argument, and an expression of a desire to have an exception if the court did not correct the matter in the charge. The court attempted to correct the matter in the charge, but did so inadequately, in the opinion of this court. No further exception was taken.

Exception in Each Instance

"In the case at bar, the defendants, by their counsel, as they might properly do in reliance on the decision cited—after being assured (Record, p. 69) 'that the Court would look out for the defendants' rights'—at the close of the argument called particular attention to the objectionable features of the argument and said, 'If your Honor thinks that the case should go to the jury, in view of its having been said that they should not be specifically called attention to by you, I should like an exception in each instance. The Court saved this ex-

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Photograph by Adams, Whitinsville, Mass.

Rocky Chasm in Sutton, Mass., Called Purgatory

IMPROVEMENT URGED OF ROAD LEADING TO PURGATORY CHASM

Two of State Reservation Commissioners and Residents of Vicinity Appear to Support Bill Before Joint Legislative Committee

Improvement of the road leading to and through Purgatory Chasm State Reservation in the town of Sutton in order that the natural beauties of the chasm may be made more accessible to nature lovers was urged before the legislative joint committee on Ways and Means today by two of the reservation commissioners as well as a group of residents of the vicinity led by Representative Charles F. Holman of Millbury.

Describing the chasm, Commissioner Josiah Lasel pointed out that it is a natural curiosity, one-half mile in length. It can be approached in two ways, from the Sutton side, or from the direction of the towns of Northbridge and Whitinsville on the southern side. On the south side, however, the road is impassable for vehicles, and it is necessary to walk a considerable distance into the reservation.

Herbert L. Ray, another member of the commission, said that it is now necessary to make a five-mile detour and enter the chasm from the Sutton end. He asserted that there is a growing interest in the chasm, and that road construction is essential in order that it may be put within reach of the public.

On behalf of the town of Sutton, John F. Freeland explained that the chasm was made a state reservation through outside influence, and that the town of Sutton had formerly taken pride in keeping it up. The state ownership was supported, he said, by the argument that the Commonwealth would keep the roads up, but this has not worked out. Traffic has increased and the town has already spent $500 in cooperation with the county to improve the road. It does not feel that it can do much more and that it is a state affair, specially since the roads will be used by outside visitors.

Other citizens appeared in support of the measure, including Frank E. Dodge and G. Lewis Stockwell, selectmen of Sutton, and Charles A. Hough of Sutton.

Resort for Motorists

This curiously interesting property comprises 82 acres lying in Sutton Township, Worcester County, four miles from the center of the town, which is just south of Worcester.

The town of Sutton last summer made temporary repairs to a part of Purgatory Road not in the reservation and, although it is narrow and still difficult of passage, thousands of automobilists used it as best they could. The grove at the entrance to the chasm has been graded and cleared and is now suitable for the parking of cars.

Chasm About 1000 Feet Long

The chasm itself is a huge cavern and is called Purgatory. The great granite ledges on either side appear to have been rent asunder by some violent subterranean concussion. Toward their tops, there is a heavy growth of hemlock, the only form of vegetation in the chasm save for an occasional clump of fern growth or moss. There is no water in the cavern other than that made by melting snow.

Purgatory is approximately 1000 feet in length and its depth grades from 100 to 300 feet. There are several caves, one called the "Devil's Kitchen" and containing a curious rock formation referred to as the "Devil's Coffin," and another called "His Majesty's Cave," which is interesting of exploration. Along the bottom levels of the chasm are strewn bowlders of varying size and color. One of particular interest, named the "Devil's Pulpit," has been occupied by many ministers.

Surrounding the chasm is an attractive grove of oak, chestnut and pine trees, through which paths have been cleared, and at one point there is a spring which gives an abundance of drinking water the year round. Glorious wild flowers bloom there in season and it is the hope of many in the Commonwealth that this extraordinary and beautiful spot may be always held by the State and continually improved as a point of interest and recreation for the general public.

TURKS STAND FIRM BY PACT ON EVE OF PARIS PARLEY

Yussuf Kemal Bey Says Mission Is to Make Peace on Basis of National Agreement

LONDON, March 20 (Special Cable)—Both Izzet Pasha and Yussuf Kemel Bey, representatives of the Constantinople and Angora Turkish Governments, respectively, have now had interviews with Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that very little progress toward elucidating the Near Eastern problem has resulted from these conversations, the Turks confining themselves closely to their statement of claims, which is already common knowedge.

The contrast between the two envoys is very characteristic of the Young and Old Turks. Izzet is an elderly, dignified, attractive personality, steeped in old ideas; Yussuf is young, conventional, sparse, heavily veneered with westernism—a revolutionary character out to destroy tradition and reform everything according to his lights.

With the one accommodation would not be difficult; the other threatens to torpedo any hope of an arrangement along lines other than those dictated by Turkey. Unfortunately it is the younger member who represents the strength of opposition and he will undoubtedly do the talking.

Equal Protection

Yussuf declined to make any definite statement beyond the fact that he was here to expose the desire of his government to conclude peace with the Allies on the basis of the Nationalist pact, to which he added a declaration of the disposition of Angora to resume friendly relations with Great Britain. In the course of a prolonged discussion with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, however, it was possible to deduce his policy and outlook. It is really the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO LEAVE RHINE BY JULY 1

Entire Force of Approximately 2000 Men to Return to United States

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—The American Army is to be brought home from the Rhine territory at once, every man to be in this country before July 1, it was announced by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, today. It had been decided some time ago to reduce the size of the army to 2000 men and, during their stay in Florida, the President and the Secretary of State decided to recall the entire army. There are about 4000 men in the Rhine territory at present.

It was said that this decision had no connection with the recent payment of the expenses of the army of occupation. It is expected that French soldiers will take the places of the Americans, so that the expenses which must be paid by Germany, will be in no way reduced.

Of the men who have recently returned from Germany, a large number of them have been sent to Portland, and as fast as they arrive the men will be distributed to army posts through the country. The equipment will probably be concentrated at Antwerp and will be transported to the United States as promptly as possible.

Secretary Weeks has not changed his view expressed some time ago that the army should not be reduced below 150,000 men including the Philippine scouts and he is in conference on the subject with members of Congress this afternoon.

PARIS, March 20 (Special Cable)—A controversy having sprung up as to whether the American demands for occupational costs is a direct reply to Louis Loucheur's declaration that France cannot pay, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor personally saw the one-time Minister of Liberated Regions. The former minister definitely dened that there was any connection between the two things. He indeed modifies his statement suggesting payment in German C bonds. This means the transference of the debt to Germany, leaving America free to insist on redemption of the bonds as she pleases.

Nor is there repudiation suggested by M. Loucheur, who merely remarks on the present impossibility of French payment, if German payments are not forthcoming. But perhaps the most interesting point made by M. Loucheur a point which is repeated in Le Matin

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

PRODUCERS CONTROLLING PRICES OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE SCORED

Food Monopoly Menace Seen by Mr. Hultman

A DANGER to the economic structure of the nation, especially so far as prices of meat, coal and bread are concerned, was pointed out today by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Necessaries of Life, who said:

"According to the history of American prices, competition has always been a determining factor in the cost of a commodity to the ultimate consumer. Under the special protection afforded by our laws, powerful business corporations have developed; in some cases a practical monopoly has grown up. In such cases production costs have ceased to be affected by competition. Producers or wholesalers now are attempting to fix minimum retail prices which can be charged for their commodities."

Eugene Hultman Appears Before Committee on Judiciary

Upholds Commission's Proposal That Practice Be Made Criminal Offense

Declaring that something must be done to remove the "strong artificial barrier to the free and fair play of the economic law of supply and demand in the case of the necessaries of life," Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, appeared before the legislative Committee on Judiciary today to urge the recommendation of the commission in this regard. The proposal is "that it be made a criminal offense for a producer or wholesaler arbitrarily to control the resale price or discriminate against a dealer in the distribution of commodities that are necessaries of life."

"According to the history of American prices," Mr. Hultman declared, "competition has always been a determining factor in the cost of a commodity to the ultimate consumer. Under the special protection afforded by our laws, powerful business corporations have developed; in some cases a practical monopoly has grown up. In such cases production costs have ceased to be affected by competition. Producers or wholesalers now are attempting to fix 'minimum retail prices' which can be charged for their commodities.

Refusal to Sell Retail Sellers

"The producers or wholesalers have advised the commission that refusal to sell retail dealers, who did not maintain their 'minimum retail prices,' is to protect and stabilize the great and profitable business which they have developed.

"If only unimportant commodities were affected, this method of doing business would not be called to your attention by the commission, but complaints regarding this practice, affecting meat, coal and bread have been received. Therefore, we must now consider the issues involved; otherwise there is danger of the development of a situation which will result in further control of business by government. Suspicion and lack of confidence on the part of the public in statements made by those interested in various lines of business are manifested, and the traditional independence of American commerce is jeopardized.

"'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' To remove this strong artificial barrier to the free and fair play of the economic law of supply and demand in the case of the necessaries of life, the commission submitted to the Legislature the following recommendation:

"'That it be made a criminal offense

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

D'ANNUNZIO CALLS ON LEGIONARIES TO RETURN TO POSTS

ROME, March 20 (Special Cable)—While Fiume's Constituent Assembly met on Saturday in an endeavor to form a Government, Gabriele d'Annunzio issued a significant order to his legionaries commanding them to return immediately to their ranks, in order to bring the legion to full strength. The order ended with the words: "For Italy and our Fiume every legionary to his post."

It is felt that unless the parties are able to compromise on the form of government quickly the legionaries, who have long been an element of disturbance, will bring further troubles to that unhappy city.

AVERAGE RAILROAD RATES REACH PEAK

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—Interstate Commerce Commission reports on receipts of all railroads per ton mile for 1921 show the highest average in the history of the United States, averaging about $.01276, or 20 per cent higher than the ton mile receipts for 1920. The 1921 average rate level, it is shown, is almost double that of 1916.

Voluntary reductions effected by the roads in agricultural rates will, it is felt by government officials, mean a substantial lowering in production costs of all industries, even if no further reduction is ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of the investigation just completed.

NEW ENGLAND BETTERMENTS AIM OF 'ROUND TABLE' TALK

Sentiment in Congress Relative to Freight Differentials and Cape Cod Canal Will Be Sounded Out at Gathering of Notables

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—Sentiment in Congress on issues affecting the commercial and business needs of the New England States will be sounded out at the banquet to be held at Washington tomorrow night under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

With few exceptions the New England delegations in the Senate and House will attend the "round table" discussion, while governors, mayors and representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are included among the invited guests. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.) Senator from Massachusetts, will head the delegation from that state.

Two of the most important issues to be threshed out are the freight differentials which it is claimed discriminate against the north Atlantic ports in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore and other south Atlantic ports and the acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal by the Government.

Two bills are now before Congress to turn the canal over to the Government, sponsored by Senator Lodge and Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. With the recommendations of the Secretaries of Commerce, Navy and War, the movement is expected to be successful.

Counsel will be sought by New England interests on how best to carry on their fight with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the freight differentials imposed by 67 railroads serving the Atlantic seaboard ports which are particularly burdensome to New England in competing for traffic in grain and its products.

Vice-President Coolidge was unable up to this afternoon to say whether he would be able to attend the banquet owing to previous engagements.

The vanguard of the delegations that will attend the banquet is due to arrive in Washington tonight or early tomorrow.

Expect Good Results

Mayors of New England cities, heads of chambers of commerce and state officials of the New England states are strongly urged in a letter today by the Boston Commercial and Industrial Bureau, a new city bureau, to be present tomorrow at Washington for the conference on an equal freight rate from western points to the east. Invitations have been extended to the governors of the New England states, New York and New Jersey, mayors of cities in these states, chamber of commerce heads, and Senators and Congressmen to be present.

Governor Cox will represent Massachusetts with Mayor Curley representing the city. Horace A. Carter, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, and Frank S. Davis and Charles F. McSorley, manager and assistant manager respectively of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be present.

According to the Boston Bureau an equal freight rate from western points to the east similar to the rate now operating to points on the west coast would mean much to New England ports, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has the matter under consideration.

Officials of the Boston Bureau also have called to the attention of Boston shipping men the alleged danger to Boston and New England if the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence canal project goes through Congress, necessitating an outlay by the Government of several hundred millions of dollars and, according to the Bureau, serving to efface New England and Boston from the transportation map. The claim is made that the New England states in conjunction with New York and New Jersey, can accomplish real results at the conference in Washington.

CENSURE URGED FOR CRITICS OF EQUAL PAY FOR TEACHERS

One-Time Representative Calls Argument of Schoolmen's Association a Flagrant Violation of the Ethics of Debate

A public call to the Boston School Committee to bring before it for censure the persons responsible for certain statements contained in the pamphlet "The Case Against Equal Pay for Teachers," issued by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, is made by David W. Murray of Hyde Park, formerly representative in the state Legislature.

Mr. Murray takes particular exception to the statement that paying women teachers the same salaries as men teachers doing similar work would "abolish the Boys Latin School and the English High School."

"It is so flagrant a violation of the ethics of debate that I publicly call upon the school committee to have the men teachers who are responsible for it called before the board and censured.

"The 'threat' that the men will go into private school work if the high school women teachers receive justice and equal pay is merely a threat."

Mr. Murray does not attempt to answer all the arguments put forth by the men teachers.

"Finding fault with specious arguments and trying to meet mere platitudes with constructive analysis is such a waste of time that I must, in deference to public intelligence, forgo the opportunities," he says, and goes on: "The pamphlet says that it is socially dangerous to give women equal pay with men teachers. This is an untruth. The danger to society consists in the continuance of any inequality after that inequality is known to exist. If we are to avoid the 'Socialism' that the men say they fear, then we must wipe out the injustice we are putting upon our high school women. The way to improve society is to correct its evils.

"The women claim that the present false 'superiority' of the men teachers has a tendency to weaken the morale of the men.' After reading the excerpts from the men's pamphlet I agree absolutely with the women. The Boston men teachers, if we can judge by their method of false premise and illogical conclusion in debate, need toning up. They must be put upon a solid footing.

"Teachers, both men and women, are the molders of youth, the trustees of the morals of our boys and girls. They have never received their full recognition. They should never be treated like the handlers of routine work. They are a highly trained, specially adapted class of professional members of our social, educational life. They should all be treated alike and work as equals. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

"Now let us, in Boston, wipe out the one remaining 'sex' discrimination in our school system by giving our women high school teachers the 'market price' for the work they perform—which is the salary now received by the men teachers performing the same service."

Map Shows Territory Involved in Near East Negotiations. In Anatolia Is Indicted the Greco-Turkish Fighting Line. Dotted Line Marks International Zone at the Dardanelles

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TURKS STAND FIRM BY PACT ON EVE OF PARIS PARLEY

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old program advanced by the young Turks in 1908. The ultimate desire is undoubtedly to restore the Turkish Empire to its old position. The present demand for such terms as it alleged will permit the Turks to live in peace is merely a first step in that direction, for it would permit the foundation of a strong country which would extend its powers eastward, if not westward.

Yussuf waves aside the necessity for any special régime for Christians. In the new state, Muhammadans would possess no privileges, there would be no legal division between the chapel and the mosque, the state would provide equal protection for all. This, of course, is a mere repetition of old constitutional ideals a la Turque and the day has gone by when any serious attention should be paid to them.

As a matter of fact the Nationalist pact would deprive the Christians even of the safeguards they have enjoyed for generations and if the Allies agree to their terms they will jettison the last of their good intentions.

Eastern Thrace Demanded

According to Kemal, Turkey must possess Eastern Thrace and both shores of the Dardanelles in order to protect Constantinople. This is admirable, but such a course would destroy the value of international contdol of the Dardinelles which, in view of the events in 1914, is necessary both to the Allies themselves and to the Danubian and Black Sea states. It is much more important than the military safety of the Turkish capital which, so far as the future is concerned, is only likely to be threatened by a regenerated Russia.

These are the two points on which Great Britain must insist during the Paris Conference and it is notable that the Angora Turks take a very strong stand in this respect. It is perfectly obvious that the recalcitrancy of Kemal is due very largely to his conviction that France is standing behind Angora, for which, it must be admitted, he has had good grounds.

A further impression The Christian Science Monitor correspondent drew is that Kemal is not really authorized to negotiate. He is here to insist on the Nationalist pact, which, as frequently explained in recent cables, cannot be accepted in its entirety. It becomes increasingly necessary that the Allies agree to a common policy and also measures to enforce it if necessary. If France declines to modify her Turkophile attitude, the prospects of an agreement are slight.

The proceedings at Paris must be most carefully watched, not only because of their effect in the Near East, but because they may prove the acid test of the entente cordiale.

Izzet Pasha Displays Conciliatory Attitude

LONDON, March 20 (Special Cable)—The prospects for the near east conference at Paris, wherefor the experts start today, Lord Curzon following tomorrow, brighten, The Christian Science Monitor learns, as the event approaches. Interviewed here Izzet Pasha, representing the Constantinople Government, continues to display a conciliatory attitude and although Yussuf, representing the Angora Turks, still declares he would be recalled himself if he agreed to anything less than the full Angora demands for complete restoration of Thrace and Smyrna and the entire control of the minorities in Asia Minor, this is evidently a bluff as he has been talking also of Angora Parliaments having instituted regional self-government, which might be expanded so as to give The Christian minorities in Asia minor control of their own affairs.

The most encouraging news, however, is from Paris and concerns the helpfulness of the attitude of the French Government, since the Angora-French combination can do what they please in the Near East if they are only united. The Greeks and Kemalists are now both in such financial difficulties that neither could prevail against the other if outside help were given. The Allies, therefore, hold the balance and with Constantinople as a hostage should be able to dictate their own settlement, which will no doubt commence with their requiring the Greeks and Turks alike to suspend hostilities, this being an important point as the contending armies are now no longer snowbound.

The Kemalists claim that the Angora pact enabels them to rely on French support in their general political claims. This will be disputed, as this condition is not included in the pact itself and is based only upon an interpretation of personal letters between Yussuf and Franklin Bouillon, who at the time was a French agent.

Surmises continue to appear here regarding the nature of the final terms the Allies are likely to impose. One is that the Greeks will be given Gallipoli as a counterpoise to the Turks upon the Dardanelles and some compensation, they being compelled to reduce their claims with regard to Smyrna.

The Greek case, meanwhile, is put by the Anglo-Hellenic League, which contends with some show of reason that the Anglo-French themselves are responsible for the Greeks' entry into the present disastrous campaign in Asia Minor and that the Indian Government's intervention on behalf of the Turks requires to be discounted by the indifference that the Indian Moslems consistently showed in the past alike to Turkish misfortunes and to England's various efforts to support Turkish claims, efforts which began with the costly Crimean war and which did not prevent almost simultaneously the biggest Moslem-Hindu rising against the British that has ever been seen in India.

United States Interested

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—"This government is as much interested in maintaining the open door and equal opportunities for all in the Near East as it is in the Far East," it was said here today and the State Department, acting on this basis, is prepared to watch the proceedings of the Near East conference to be held in Paris on March 22 with great interest. Whether the United States will have an official observer present has not been decided. The President will probably have an announcement to make on that point within a few days, but it is probable that Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, will be requested to give the matter his close attention.

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO LEAVE RHINE BY JULY 1

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is that America long ago asked for reimbursement of occupational costs.

Notably did she intimate her claim to a share of the first 1,000,000,000 marks when the finance ministers met in Paris last August. Every reserve was then made. There was no doubt about the intentions expressed, not only verbally, but in a formal note by Roland W. Boyden, the American representative. This note in clear terms does indeed leave no possible doubt that the United States insists on full reimbursement. There is an obvious attempt made to give a personal turn to the incident, making M. Loucheur the scapegoat and neglecting the larger and far more important matter of America's general attitude and the causes of it.

Even assuming that the Loucheur speech provoked a precise manifestation from America, it is very much more desirable to realize, and French opinion is curiously blind to the American belief that European armies are too large, and that this spending is partly responsible for unbalanced budgets. Various attempts are now being made to put this clearly in the newspapers. It is not a question of whether the American view is mistaken, but merely a question of acquainting the French people with this American view.

Education has commenced and quotations to this effect figure in the journals. There is a strong belief that the American Administration is trying to make things awkward for Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and this is regarded as unfair, since Mr. Poincaré is doing his best in difficult circumstances. Thus the rebuke that on the Genoa agenda figures neither disarmament nor budgetary reforms is felt to have a personal meaning, and personalities are totally misplaced.

M. Loucheur told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had received encouragement from America for his frankness. The question is raised in the diplomatic field whether plain speaking and truth telling are not better on both sides than tactful methods and political pretenses.

KLATSCH COLLEGIUM IS RENEWED

Boston University is to hold a reception, the like of which has not been given for several years at the Boston University Union, on March 31. This old-time annual affair called the Klatsch Collegium will be given under the auspices of the Gamma Delta Society with its president, Miss Anna Fulton of Somerville, as student hostess. All students and alumni of the College of Liberal Arts are invited to attend.

Dr. Murlin, president of the university, and Mrs Murlin with members of the faculty will receive. Refreshments will be served by the sororities and fraternities to the alumni. A musical program will follow the reception.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club, meeting and lecture by Albert Mansbridge of London, chairman of the World Association for Adult Education, on the "Higher Education of Working Women"; Ford Hall, 7:45.

Tremont Temple, lecture by Scott Nearing on "The Labor State," auspices Boston School of Social Science, Lorimer Hall, 8.

Newton Y. W. C. A., formal opening, addresses and pageant; Nonantum Building, Newton, 7:45.

American Institute of Accountants of New England, meeting; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Cambridge Club of Cambridge, dinner; Young's Hotel, 6.

Boston School Committee, regular meeing; Mason Street building, 6:30.

Harvard Improvement Association, meeting; Sarah Greenwood School, Dorchester, 8.

Alpha Zeta Pi Fraternity, dinner; Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Boston Society of Architects and Boston Architectural Club, joint meeting; 491 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Girls' City Club, meeting for new members, followed by Fashion Show, 8 Newbury Street, 8.

Wellesley Club of Wellesley, dinner; Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

B. Y. M. C. Union, public rehearsal of Y. D. Band; 48 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Sigma Kappa Alpha Sorority, Somerville Chapter, dinner; Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Radcliffe College Endowment Fund, lecture by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard on "Our Drama Today"; Sanders Theater, Harvard, 4:30.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Young Men's Congress, meeting and debate, parlar, 8:45; Educational talk by L. P. Haight of Boston, Roberts Room, 7; Philomathian Society, meeting, room 100, 7:30.

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COURT WITHDRAWS OPINION IN CASE OF 'STOLEN PAPERS'

(Continued from Page 1)

ception by saying, 'Certainly.' At the close of the charge, the defendants' counsel did more than had been done in London v. Bay State Street Railway Company. The Court had not called attention to many of the most objectionable features of the argument, and therefore had not corrected the prejudice created by the argument, and, in view of that situation, the defendants requested to save an exception to letting the case go to the jury in view of the prejudicial argument which had not been corrected. This certainty did not put them in a worse position than that occupied by the defendant in the case cited. In that case, the Court had made a specific reference to the objectionable argument, and had made some attempt to correct it. The defendant had done nothing to call attention to the fact that the defendant regarded the attempted correction as insufficient. Notwithstanding this, the Court said:

"Contention Without Foundation"

"'The plaintiff's next contention is that the defendant has not saved his rights; that if the defendant's counsel was not satisfied with the subsequent statement made by the judge it was his duty to tell the judge so and to except to his refusal to change what he then said. We are of the opinion that this contention is without foundation. The defendant had in terms taken an exception to this argument of the plaintiff's counsel. He also asked the judge at that time "to have the jury instructed to disregard the statement." When he had taken an exception to the argument he had reserved his rights unless the judge cured the error which had been committed. The error in the argument to which the defendant took an exception was not cured by what the judge said. His rights were saved by the exception taken.'

"It is clear that no exception whatever had been claimed after the court committed its first error. It is also clear that the defendant had intended to save its rights to full protection against the objectionable argument. It is equally clear in the case at bar.

"This is not the ordinary announcement of the general law, which all must be presumed to know. It was inevitably a guide book on practice to these defendants and their counsel, as to the method to be pursued fully to protect the rights which obviously they intended to protect.

Misled by Language

"To change the rule announced as late as 1919 and to give the change an ex post facto application in 1922 to the conduct of the defendants and their counsel at a trial in 1921, it is with the utmost respect submitted, may give them justly the belief that to the destruction of their rights they have been misled by the language of this court.

"The defendants have a substantial grievance. A debatable issue of fact was to be decided. This court has decided that 'the argument described was wholly unjustified and was prejudicial in character' and that the court below failed to correct the matter. They have been seriously prejudiced. They ask only the application of the law as announced by this court in the case cited.

"In the course of the argument in October, 1921, the defendants' counsel started to argue the parallel issue of the case cited, to the case at bar. Thereupon, the chief justice said, in substance, you may assume that the court is familiar with that decision. In proper deference to this suggestion, the argument was stopped and therefore the point has not been argued to this court.

"Therefore, in the confirmed belief in the high sense of substantial justice of this court, the defendants confidently urge that the rescript should be recalled, the case reargued if necessary, and the exceptions sustained."

EXPERT TO TALK OF RAILROADS

Engineers Club Will Hear Authority on Electrification

Members of the Engineers Club should hear an interesting discussion of the electrification of railroads by Norman W. Storer of Pittsburgh, Pa., general manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of that city, at the club house on Commonwealth Avenue this evening. Mr. Storer, who is vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, arrived in Boston today.

At the present time, according to Mr. Storer, the future of the steam railroads and of transportation in general is one of the most important subjects being given consideration in the entire country and the electric locomotive already is playing an important part in the transportation of passengers and freight. In addition to this, he says, it is bound to play in the near future an even greater part in transportation, especially on the big trunk lines.

Mr. Storer is one of the most prominent railway engineers in the country and has been connected with the railway engineering department of the Westinghouse Company for 30 years.

He is an authority on high voltage direct current electrification and a pioneer in the early electrification development. Under his direction 5000-volt direct current electrical railway equipment was made possible and one of the most important of his inventions is the bi-polar twin armature 2400-volt motor. His most recent invention is a device to eliminate the danger from flashing on high voltage generator commutators, known as the flash suppressor.

Upon being graduated from Ohio University in 1891 Mr. Storer continued his early work on direct current motors and generators. From 1904 to 1912 the designing of all electrical railway apparatus, locomotives, car equipment, etc., for the Westinghouse Company was under his direction. As the result of his work scores of improvements in design and construction were made, many of which have since been adopted as standard by manufacturers of electrical equipment. The Pennsylvania Railroad's freight locomotive, the most powerful in the world, was made possible through his work and the most powerful passenger locomotive in the world, operating on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, was a product of his ingenuity. In connection with his work he has made several trips abroad studying electric railway conditions in Spain, Holland, and France, and in many cases, recommending important changes.

BOTH SIDES ARGUE STREET WIDENING

City Favors Proposed Artery Running North and South

Representatives of the Boston city government appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today to support the petition for the widening of Exchange Street between State Street and Dock Square and Washington Street at the corner of Dock Square. It was urged as a solution of traffic congestion, and was opposed by owners and representatives of the owners of State Street property.

Rep. Stephen C. Sullivan said the project would provide a direct route from the North to the South Stations. He said that Faneuil Hall is now in a pocket and should be taken out. Furthermore, immediate action and construction would provide employment, he declared.

H. M. Pakulski, representing the city law department, said it was simply a permissive measure, leaving it to the city to make the change if it sees fit. The Boston street commissioner favored the scheme, as creating a broad way from the north into the wholesale and financial district.

Opening for the opposition, George L. Deblois declared the project would cost between four and five million dollars. He said the planning board has not considered it. The present situation keeps much of the undesirable traffic out of State Street, he said. Further opening up of State Street, declared E. W. Grew, representing the Suffolk real estate trust, would drive values down because of addition to the noise that already depreciates the value.

Other opposition was to the effect that the damages to property owners would be too great to permit the plan to be feasible. It was asserted that the scheme had not been considered with relation to the general plan for relieving traffic. It was asserted that it would be wrong to turn State Street, the best banking street in the city, into a thoroughfare for teams and trucks.

PIERCE CASE HEARING TO BEGIN MARCH 28

At a meeting today of the special joint committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the charges against Justice Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Court, Senator Leonard F. Hardy was appointed chairman and Representative Edwin G. Norman, vice-chairman.

The committee voted to employ a clerk and stenographers to take the testimony of the witnesses and on Thursday will hold another executive meeting to complete arrangements for the hearings.

On Tuesday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock, the committee will invite the petitioners and respondent to appear to discuss the lines of procedure. The hearing on Tuesday morning will be open to the public and the hearings will be continued daily until all witnesses have been heard.

The committee will inquire of witnesses and will not employ counsel to conduct the hearing.

STUDY OF LABOR LAWS SUGGESTED

General recess investigation of such measures as those affecting the minimum wage law, the 54-hour law, unemployment insurance and other bills affecting Labor, is expected to be the recommendation of the legislative Committee on Social Welfare as a result of hearings on these measures. It is said to be the sentiment of the committee that such questions can most safely be disposed of by a careful study into conditions by a special commission.

DORCHESTER LABOR WINS WAGE DISPUTE

Dorchester ash collections were resumed this morning, after being suspended several days ago on account of a wage dispute between Leard D. Remsen, the contractor in charge, and the 70 employees. Acording to a statement made at the office of the contractor today, the men, who had been hired for $3 per day, demanded $3.50, which was finally granted. Had collections failed this morning, the city would have sent out its own men, charging the cost to the contractor.

Savings of $100,000 or more annually could be made by the city by substituting lump bidding throughout for measured service in ash collections, according to statements by Mayor Curley earlier in the year. Last year the cost for Dorchester was $135,000, which, in the opinion of Joseph A. O'Rourke, public works commissioner, was inconsistent with honest measurement in a district with 125,000 householders. This year's figure, however, is almost $55,000 less for this district, being $6700 per month. The Mayor's opinion was that this was much too low, and that the city would have to look to the bondsmen to complete the contract.

MR. ALLEN ARGUES CLOSED BANK CASE

The full bench of the Supreme Court today heard arguments in the bill in equity brought in the name of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company by Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen against President Max Mitchell and 14 other directors of the closed bank. The bill seeks to hold them responsible for the losses of more than $5,000,000 sustained by the bank through its loans.

STUDENTS ELECT MLLE. MAIER

Mlle. Idette Maier of Geneva, Switzerland, now French instructor at Lasell Seminary, was elected president of the World's Student Friendship Union at a meeting held in the Y. W. C. A. student club. Other officers elected were: Miss Rongliza Atchimovitch, vice-president and treasurer; Miss Serpouhi Begian, secretary, and Miss Maria Di Luco, assistant secretary. The World's Student Friendship Union was formed in January by girls of 10 nationalities now studying in Boston.

TOWN TO BUILD SCHOOLHOUSE

CRANSTON, R. I., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—The city council has voted the issuance of $175,000 in bonds for school building and has appropriated $60,000 additional for the purpose. The action is the result of protests against cramped school accommodations. Additions to three school structures and a new eight-room building have been recommended by the school committee to relieve the congestion.

TAX COLLECTIONS DROP

PROVIDENCE, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The collections of income taxes and corporation taxes between Jan. 1 and March 15 in this State was 37 per cent less than for the same period in 1921. Collections in 1921 totaled $7,454,958.43. This year's collections amount to $4,706,410.97. Returns have been filed this year by 46,476 persons and corporations, while 54,787 returns were filed last year.

TOWN SEEKS TO SECEDE

FISKEVILLE, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The village of Fiskeville, claiming neglect by the city of Cranston, is undertaking a movement to secede and to form a new town with sections of three continuous towns. Residents of Fiskeville are circulating a petition to this end with the hope of obtaining authority from the general assembly to legalize the project.

BROWNING SOCIETY TO MEET

The Boston Browning Society will hold its two hundred and eighty-second regular meeting at the Hotel Vendome tomorrow at 3 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Valentine Cole will read an essay on "Robert Browning and the Major Chords of His Poetry." Miss Laura Ella Cragin will give readings from "Rabbi Ben Ezra" and "Asolando Epilogue."

PILGRIMS TO HOLD DEBATE

Members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association will debate various advertising subjects at the association's weekly luncheon tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. Walter F. Wyman, sales manager of the Carter's Ink Company, will give the fourth lecture in the series of educational talks at the association's headquarters, 257 Washington Street, tomorrow at 7 p. m.

MR. EDISON TO MEET MR. FORD

NEW YORK, March 20 (Special)—Thomas A. Edison, his wife and his secretary, will leave West Orange today to meet Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone for their annual month's outing at Ft. Myers, Fla.

EXTENSION URGED OF TENANCY LAWS

Mr. Hultman Asks for Act Limiting Bond of Appealing Tenant

Extension of certain of the present emergency rent laws, at least until May 1, 1924, and enactment of a law providing that the board of tenants appealing from findings in lower courts in summary eviction cases shall not exceed one year's rent, was urged before the joint legislative Committee on Judiciary today by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

The commissioner pointed out that the commission, "in the absenee of any governmental agency other than the courts, has either directly or through its local agencies interposed itself between landlords and tenants in over 20,000 cases during the housing emergency as recognized by the Legislature. It has in this way exercised an administrative function by hearing and adjusting these domestic problems. Over 90 per cent of these cases have been settled without ill feeling, and better relations have been established between landlords and tenants. The commission in this way has relieved the courts of innumerable petty matters that would only further delay the administration of justice in the Commonwealth."

He then asked that the law regarding termination of tenancies at will be continued. This law provides that a tenant must have 30 days' notice, and Mr. Hultman expressed the view that it should be made permanent. He asked the extension of the law providing a discretionary stay of proceedings in actions of summary process to recover possession of dwellings, and suggested that it be amended to provide the courts authority to stay proceedings except where the landlord proves that he desires to obtain possession because the landlord or family desires to occupy the premises, the tenant is in arrears of rent, the tenant is objectionable or extensive alterations of property or demolition are contemplated.

Mr. Hultman asked that the present law limiting increases in rents to 25 per cent be appealed or amended. It is an invitation to make an annual increase of 25 per cent in rents, he declared, and is being taken advantage of in this way. He asserted that "it would be better to give the courts the right in the emergency to establish reasonable rents for dwellings, on the basis of a fair return upon the investment, rather than specifying by law an arbitrary percentage of increase."

With respect to bonds in appeal of summary eviction cases for trial by jury, Mr. Hultman pointed out that tenants appealing have been held in bonds from $2500 to $7000. This, he declared, is excessive, is a disproportion between the amount of the bond and the seriousness of the offense, and "tends to create on the part of many reputable citizens, who have been the victims of the present housing shortage, a lack of confidence in our lower judicial system."

'PITTSBURGH PLUS' HEARINGS BEGIN

CHICAGO, March 20 (Special) — George Lasker of the Lasker Brothers' Boiler Company of Chicago, was the first witness in the "Pittsburgh plus" hearings which started here today before the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Lasker testified that the practice of adding freight from Pittsburgh to destination to the price of steel, no matter where made, prevented his firm from doing any business east of Chicago. "Pittsburgh plus" created a differential of $7.60 a ton difference in the price of steel against his firm in the eastern field, he said.

Hearings are expected to extend over three months.

PRODUCERS CONTROLLING PRICES OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE SCORED

(Continued from Page 1)

for a producer or wholesaler arbitrarily to control the resale price, or discriminate against a dealer in the distribution of commodities that are necessaries of life.'

Legality a Moot Question

"The legality under the anti-trust laws of the practice outlined above in interstate commerce is a moot question. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Colgate case (luxury commodities), June 2, 1919, further complicates the definition of the extent to which a producer can go in fixing and maintaining retail prices to the consumer. However, on Jan. 3, 1922, after this commission had filed its report with the Legislature, the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Beech-Nut Packing Company case (food commodities), stating in part that:

"'The system here disclosed necessarily constitutes a scheme which restrains the natural flow of commerce and the freedom of competition in the channels of interstate trade which it has been the purpose of all the anti-trust acts to maintain. In its practical operation it necessarily constrains the trader, if he would have the products of the Beech-Nut Company, to maintain the prices 'suggested' by it. If he fails to do so, he is subject to be reported to the company either by special agents, numerous and active in that behalf, or by dealers whose aid is enlisted in maintaining the system and the prices fixed by it. Furthermore, he is enrolled upon a list known as 'undesirable-price cutters,' to whom goods are not to be sold, and who are only to be reinstated as one whose record is 'clear' and to whom sales may be made upon his giving satisfactory assurance that he will not resell the goods of the company except at the prices suggested by it, and will refuse to sell to distributors who do not maintain such prices.'

"From this course of conduct a court may infer, indeed cannot escape the conclusion, that competition among retail distributors is practically suppressed, for all who deal in the company's products are constrained to sell at the suggested prices. Jobbers and wholesale dealers who would supply the trade may not get the goods of the company if they sell to those who do not observe the prices indicated or who are on the company's list of undesirables, until they are restored to favor by satisfactory assurances of future compliance with the company's schedule of resale price.

"The specific facts found show suppression of the freedom of competition by methods in which the company secures the cooperation of its distributors and customers, which are quite as effectual as agreements express or implied intended to accomplish the same purpose. By these methods the company, although selling its products at prices satisfactory to it, is enabled to prevent competition in their subsequent disposition by preventing all who do not sell at resale prices fixed by it from obtaining its goods.

"Under the facts established we have no doubt of the authority and power of the commission (Federal Trade Commission) to order a discontinuance of practices in trading such as are embodied in the system of the Beech-Nut Company."

Freight and Passenger Service, Boston to
NORFOLK, Tues., Sat., 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, Tues., Sat., 5 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, Wed., 5 P. M.; Sat., 2 P. M.
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A Great Store for
MEN'S SUITS
You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.
Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.

Good Luggage
Especially Wardrobe Trunks that will travel with you all your life. You get that kind at this good store.
Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"
PORTLAND, OREGON

Slattery
SPRING SALE
New Styles
Special Prices
Beginning Today
BETWEEN the January Clearance and May White sales we usually hold separate sales at special prices. This year general business conditions are abnormal. Therefore, to present the newest styles in comprehensive assortments, and to make a visit of inspection a visit of value, we are combining the departmental sales into one extraordinary offering.
Our ordinary business is based on complete stocks of stylish merchandise priced reasonably, presented attractively, and offered in a spirit of service. This extraordinary offering has that same basis, plus special values. We would call particular attention to the
Annual Sales of Suits, Coats and Dresses for Women and Misses
Spring Hats Spring Blouses Spring Sweaters
New Hosiery New Underwear Fur Scarfs Spring Gloves
Infants' and Children's Apparel
E. T. Slattery Co.
TREMONT ST., OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

REVISION OF TAX VALUES IS BEGUN

New Hampshire State Authorities Propose to Assess All Property at Its Full Value

CONCORD, N. H., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—A general revision of tax values throughout New Hampshire is being undertaken this spring by the state tax commission. The object of the revision is to equalize tax assessments and bring all taxable property to an assessment at its full value. Charles M. Floyd, chairman of the commission, predicts that with this revision and a proper sense of economy in the cities and towns, there will be a substantial reduction in the tax burden on several kinds of property, including real estate.

In New Hampshire all property that is taxable at all must be taxed at the same rate, under the Constitution. There is no state income tax, franchise tax or taxation of particular classes of property on a certain percentage of its value. It must all be taxed at full value or exempted entirely except legacies which have a graduated percentage tax.

The tax commission is now sending to every merchant and property owner having tenements in his holdings, special blanks for the return of estimated values which will furnish a basis for the 1922 assessment. Merchants, for instance, are required to give figures on their inventory of stock in trade and tenement owners are asked to state their income, expenses, rents received in 1913 and rents received in 1921, for purposes of comparison.

The effect of this revision is seen in the town of Claremont, where it has been completed. The revision added $6,000,000 to the amount of taxable property, mostly mills, machinery and stocks in trade, and the appropriations were kept the same as in 1921. This automatically reduced the tax rate in this town from $2.80 to $1.75 on each $100 of valuation. This reflected to the benefit of real estate owners because their valuations remain practically the same. Farmers and rent payers expect ultimately to secure benefits from this general revision.

Meetings of local tax officials will be held during the next two weeks in all parts of the State, at which the commissioners, Messrs. Floyd, John T. Amey and Fletcher Hale, will explain the provisions of the new plan which it is putting into effect.

STATE PLANNING TO GET PUBLICITY

New Hampshire Board Proposes to Tell What It Is Doing

CONCORD, N. H., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—The New Hampshire State Publicity Board brought to the attention of the cities and towns at their annual election the matter of advertising to the outside world the resources and attractions of New Hampshire. This activity was authorized by the Legislature of 1921 and the members of the board, appointed by Governor Brown, are Maj. Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester Union; Warden A. Curtis, a retired newspaper man of Ashland, N. H., and Karl P. Abbott, proprietor of several hotels in the White Mountains.

The board proposes to advertise the fact that New Hampshire produced more than $40,000,000 worth of farm crops last year. The production of maple products this spring is expected to exceed 500,000 pounds of maple sugar and 250,000 gallons of sirup. Another feature which the board has directed attention to is the State's summer tourist business which last year involved an expenditure estimated at $10,000,000 for the entertainment of visitors from outside the State.

The value of manufactured products is more than $190,000,000 a year, and the Labor Bureau estimates that the value added by the process of manufacturing last year was $67,850,428. There are now 71 shoe factories employing 14,815 workmen in the State, and the production of cotton goods, previous to the present textile strike, amounted to $35,000,000 a year. Other industries, in the order of their importance, to which the Publicity Board has directed attention, are the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, lumber products and woolen goods. The textile industry, taken all together, employs 43 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing, and produces 30 per cent of the total value of manufactured goods.

FEDERAL PROHIBITION AGENT SUSPENDED

Suspension of William H. McCray, federal prohibition agent, of 11 Bowers Avenue, Somerville, is announced, through orders just received from Washington. Elmer C. Potter, state prohibition director, declined to make any statement relative to the matter, other than to say that "the suspension had nothing to do with the 'Quincy House affair,' of Dec. 20, 1921, but is merely a departmental matter which deserves no publicity."

The prohibition force in Massachusetts is to be increased by four additional agents, one a woman, which brings the number to 36. While these appointments have not been officially made, they have been submitted to the Federal Prohibition Department.

NEW BRIDGE PETITIONED

WINCHESTER, Mass., March 20—The Board of Selectmen has prepared a petition to the state Legislature asking for the passage of a bill providing for the building of a new bridge over the Aberjona River at Bacon Street, the thoroughfareused by the Metropolitan Parkway. This action has been taken because of the recent failure of a similar bill to pass and because of the dangerous condition of the bridge. George E. Willey, actively connected with the Winchester Calumet Club, has been chosen chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He was a member of the board last year.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, Inc., Chicago

Mrs. Colton Explains a Birch Bark House With a Hole the Size of a 50-Cent Piece

Chicago Holds Its Third Annual Birdhouse Show

Public School Children Develop Many New Spring Styles of Architecture

Chicago, March 8 (Special)

"I JUST ask Mr. Worst if he will have 300 bird houses made and he takes care of it."

That is the simple basis to which bird-house building has been reduced in Chicago. Just ask the director of manual training in Chicago's public schools and he puts his crew to work, the school boys begin to invent designs for Jennie Wren and Mr. Purple Martin, the forest preserve sends for the houses, and puts them up in the trees. Just a word and it is done.

There must be 1200 bird-houses or so hanging up in the wooded lands encircling Chicago and at many points penerating close into the city. Where there are 20,000 acres of outer park land there is plenty enough opportunity for the bird-house building industry.

Now it would not do for everybody to ask Mr. Worst for 300 bird-houses or so. Mrs. Theron Colton alone has earned that right, in proof of which she is presiding at Chicago's third annual bird-house "show." More than that, the bird-houses have swept into their orbit Chicago's organized wild-flower lovers, the outdoor art people, the boy and girl scouts, the club of 900 hikers, and some more too. In fact, a modest bird-house exhibition of two years' standing has expanded this year into a general nature show and Mrs. Colton has been promoted to conservation chairman of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Ample space has been supplied by Marshall Feld & Co.

The New Styles

If the birds now flocking back from the south could only see what Chicago's school children had prepared for their trees wouldn't they be astonished! They are coming to find this spring's styles in bird-houses as variegated as themselves.

There are bird bungalows and three-story houses, round homes and square homes, white houses, yellow houses, blue houses, others in woodland hue made of twigs, branches, and heaviest bark, with roofs of thatch, or imitated brick, or slate or tile or bark or twigs or just plain roofing such as folks have on their own homes. In short, there are simple little houses made by simple little boys and great big ones made by coming young men.

The bird-house "show" is arranged by schools and frequently a bird-house bears the name of its school. Occasionally some youngster has tacked his own name on. So did Julius Rieder of Grade B6, Room 305, of the Mulligan School.

These bird-houses are going to the forest preserve because it is a great stopping place for the birds, Mrs. Colton explains.

Front Door Sizes

"The houses with the entrances the size of a 25-cent piece," she says, "are for the wrens, those the size of a 50-cent piece for the bluebirds, and the biggest for the purple martins. They like to live in families. Only sometimes the sparrows move in themselves instead. Some of the boys have also made flicker houses. Not many of the birds like to live in houses."

If the youngster wants to see the little bird that enters its home by a door the size of a quarter, Mrs. Colton has a collection of stuffed birds at hand, and there he can see not only the wren but the 50-cent sized bird, too, and a lot of others.

It is to be suspected that Mrs. Colton has other objects for the birds in view beside their housing problem. There remains in truth a vast amount of competition from live trees for these bird-houses to encounter. Such a lot of woodpeckers as the writer never did see before he ran across last summer in one nook of the preserve well within the city.

Perhaps every bird house would largely fulfill its mission even if it found no place in some secluded tree.

Bird-houses work both ways. They make friends as well as homes for birds.

MAINE FARM WEEK AT STATE UNIVERSITY

ORONO, Me., March 18 (Special Correspondence)—The two dormitories for men and Balentine Hall, one of the dormitories for women students, will be utilized in the boarding of those who attend the Farmers' Week course of meetings, lectures and demonstrations at the College of Agriculture, March 27-31. Most of the members of the faculty of the college and the extension service are assigned to topics on the program, and with them will be associated representatives of the Maine Department of Agriculture, the Maine Experiment Station, and speakers connected with other New England colleges.

Six state-wide agricultural organizations will also hold meetings here during the week. Demonstrations in wireless telephony will be a special feature. The university apparatus will be supplemented by various types of receiving sets and an expert from one of the leading radio companies will be here all the week to demonstrate and give information on installing of individual equipment.

MORTON'S MEMORIALL TO BE PRESENTED TO MAYFLOWER SOCIETY

A feature of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, on Tuesday, March 28, at 3 p.m., will be an exhibition of a complete set of the seven different editions of Nathaniel Morton's "New-Englands Memoriall," and the presentation to the society of three or possibly four of these books.

The first edition of the "Memoriall," printed in 1669, contains the oldest known list of the Signers of the Compact, and it is the sole authority for their names. The society has long owned copies of the fourth, sixth and seventh editions, the fourth and sixth being gifts from members. At this meeting copies of the second, third and fifth editions will be presented to the society by three other members. Two of the donors will make their gifts in person.

An effort is being made by the society to acquire for its library a copy of the very rare first edition. For this purpose $200 is needed and $106 for the purpose has been received. With this acquisition the society will own a complete set of the seven different editions, printed as follows: Boston, 1669; Boston, 1721; Newport, R. I.; 1772; Plymouth, 1826; Boston, 1826; Boston, 1855; Boston, 1903.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

THAT rock-ribbed part of Massachusetts, known throughout New England as "The Berkshires," is as conservative politically and socially as the congealed and convoluted masses of strata which give form and enduring beauty to its stately hills. It matters not what temporary contortions political thought in the eastern part of the Commonwealth take, the Republicans can always count upon "The Berkshires."

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Those far-flung hills seem as a very barrier to the surfs of temporary clamors of thought. Sturdily they resist sudden changes in social fabric as well as political. So were a modern statesman to stand and pointing declare without hesitation: "As for Massachusetts, there she stands!" it is the Berkshires which give to the Commonwealth that unchangeableness which would be a basis for such a period of eloquence.

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Allen Towner Treadway of Stockbridge represents in the National House of Representatives that granite-ledged region of Massachusetts whose political yesterdays, todays and tomorrows know so few sudden changes. He is a Republican of Republicans and yet when he was in the State Senate he received two unanimous indorsements for the presidency of that body, Democrats as well as Republicans willingly voting for him.

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Then, Senator Treadway was promoted to the lower house of the Congress and for five terms he has been elected and reelected with no serious opposition. As the Berkshires are unchanging, there is little sign that Mr. Treadway will not be sent down to Washington for a sixth term. Farther than that it were not safe to hazard political prediction for he might cast his eyes to another chair in Washington within the gift of the people.

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The extra federal judgeship to which Massachusetts attorneys of standing have a right to aspire is a tempting position. For one reason, and it might be esteemed by some a paltry consideration, the salary will be $15,000 a year. There are Republicans who have mentioned the name of Gov. Channing H. Cox in connectoin with this place. The Governor is a candidate for reelection but some men have wondered, what he would do were this place to be made open for him.

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It is intimated that influential pressure might be brought to bear upon one Warren Gamaliel Harding, who now receives his mail at Washington, to appoint the Governor a federal judge were it not for the fact that such a move would throw open the governorship to Lieutenant-Governor Fuller. Mr. Fuller has had to contest every inch of his way upward and onward in Republican political preferment and opinion by some is that easy access to the Governor's chair will not be his lot.

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An alternate political move, thought by some to be a strategic step, would be the appointment to the federal bench of the Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen. This would bench Mr. Allen and shelve him as well.

COLBY DEBATERS OFF FOR 2000-MILE TOUR

WATERVILLE, Me., March 20—Three students of Colby College left Saturday on a 2000-mile tour to debate with eight colleges the negative side of the question: "Resolved: That the principle of the closed shop is justifiable." They were escorted to the railroad station by the entire student body, headed by the college band and the faculty.

The students are Forrest M. Royal of Houlton; Leonard W. Mayo, New Gloucester; George B. Wolstenholme, Sidney Mines, N. S., and Clyde E. Russell, Charleston. They will be accompanied by Dr. Herbert C. Libby, head of the department of public speaking.

Their itinerary follows: March 20, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.; 21, Kalamazoo College, Michigan; 23, University of Notre Dame, Indianapolis; 25, Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.; 27, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; April 1, Berea College, Kentucky; 4, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.; 5, Blue Ridge College, New Windsor, Md.

SOMERVILLE WINS DARTMOUTH PLAQUE

HANOVER, N. H., March 18—The Dartmouth Plaque awarded annually to that school whose delegation of three or more students in the freshman class at Dartmouth College completes the work of the first semester with the highest scholastic standing, has this year been won by the Somerville, Mass., High School, whose four graduates, John Edward Garrod, Albert Conant Horton, George Everett Megathlin, and Harold Elmer Stevens, attained an average standing of 3.18.

Watertown, Mass., High School, represented by George Newell Chamberlain Jr., Stanley Glidden Chamberlain, and Howard Michelson, was a close second with a standing of 3.17. A remarkable average was made by the West Hartford, Conn., High School which, having but two representatives in the freshman class, was ineligible to receive the plaque. The West Hartford boys, Tyrrell Hawley Werner and John Talcott Whitman, achieved a standing of 3.35.

MAYOR LOOKS FOR EXPANDED TRADE

Says Relations With South America Will Soon Begin

Mayor Curley announces that as the result of conferences between representatives of 30 manufacturing concerns of New England and officials of the Manufacturers' Export Company, Ltd., held in the office of the Boston Commercial and Industrial Bureau at the City Hall, trade relations between Boston concerns and those of other New England cities with South America are soon to begin on a large scale.

The Mayor said that many of these business houses in New England had already signed agreements with manufacturing concerns to have charge of South American business. John Gray, president of the Exporting Company, will leave Boston the middle of April for South America when the actual business is expected to begin. This proposition involves shipping direct from Boston to South America and not through New York as has previously been the custom.

Mayor Curley says that the Manufacturing Export Company plans to establish branches in all parts of South America and carry American, and particularly New England, goods into hitherto untouched mercantile parts of South America. On return trips, South American products will be brought from South America to New England.

PONZI "INVESTORS" WIN BY DECISION

Persons who "invested" money with Charles Ponzi, Boston embezzler, who is now serving a prison sentence at Plymouth, will not be required to pay over to the receiver of Ponzi's affairs the money they received, according to a decision handed down by Judge Anderson in the United States District Court Saturday.

The decision was upon a petition brought by six men, who contended that it was not fair to allow all the money repaid by Ponzi to some of those who gave it to him for supposed investment to be held by those to whom it was repaid, and asked that all the "investors" share a percentage payment from the assets.

Other suits making similar demand will be dropped.

SEEKS TUBE RENTAL INCREASE

NEW YORK, March 20 (Special)—The Transit Commission has referred to a committee headed by General Lincoln C. Andrews, its chief executive officer, the question of increasing the Hudson and Manhattan railroad's rent for the tube from Christopher to Twenty-Third Street from $9000 to $50,000 a year because of increased revenue.

To the Guests of The Hotel McAlpin:*

A Reduction in Rates

I AM addressing this open letter to you—our guests—because by your very patronage you have made it possible for us to offer *lower rates* sooner than we otherwise could have done—for large patronage in a hotel, like large production in any industry, naturally distributes the cost of upkeep.

We still pay prices that are considerably above prewar levels for food, wages, material, and all supplies. In this reduction, therefore, we are *discounting the future.* We should like to have done it earlier. Hotels, like all other business organizations, should reduce prices to the limit of their ability. Business needs help. Most of you come to stay with us on business trips. In our effort to help stabilize business, we are glad to do all we can do to reduce the cost of your business getting.

Our service is the same McAlpin service you have been used to—*and we are constantly finding ways to serve you even better.* We cannot personally meet you at the door, take your coats and care for your horses as good tavern-keepers once did, but as you have found and will continue to find, we at the McAlpin are carrying out this old time hospitality in a modern way in every department of the hotel.

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TOWN PHYSICIANS DECLARED ILLEGAL

New Hampshire Attorney-General Rules on Epsom Case

EPSOM, N. H., March 19 (Special Correspondence) — Attorney-General Oscar L. Young of New Hampshire has ruled that it is illegal for the town of Epsom, or any other town, to employ a municipal physician and support him by taxation. This ruling has been received in reply to a vote of the town meeting on March 14, by which provision was made for a committee "to make such recommendation or take such action as may be found legal toward securing a resident physician."

The opinion of the Attorney-General is based upon the state law, which specifies for what purposes taxes may be raised and expended, and he holds that the subsidizing of a physician is not included in any of the legal powers of towns. This town is on the railroad and equipped with five public schools, library, manufacturing plant, two churches and several hotels. Prior to the war there were always one or more resident doctors, but after the war none returned.

At the town meeting, advocates of the subsidy plan thought that if the town would provide a house, some physician might be willing to settle in the town. Another plan called for a guarantee of $1000 annual income in addition to the house. But there was strong opposition from some of the others, who thought that a doctor should be maintained by those who cared to employ his services and should not be supported by taxes payable by everybody, whether or not the taxpayers cared for the services of a physician. Although the matter is still being discussed informally, it looks as if the attorney-general's ruling has put a quietus on the movement for a municipal physician. The state board of health informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there are nearly 100 towns situated in a similar position to that of Epsom in regard to the absence of any resident physician.

SCHOOL PENSIONS' INCREASE URGED

Need for Better Retiring Allowances Explained at Meeting

Possible introduction of a bill to the Legislature, raising the maximum pension of Massachusetts teachers, was discussed at the twelfth annual conference of presidents of teachers' clubs held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation Saturday at Riverbank Court, Cambridge. Harry Smalley of Fall River, spokesman for the Teachers' Retirement Association, explained the present system of annuities and pensions, and the need for more adequate retiring allowances than those which are at present being given.

"In view of the fact that the allowances now are pitifully small," said Mr. Smalley, "we urge an increase in the maximum pension from $500 to $800, or possibly $750. The retirement bill now operative was passed in 1913, and although the minimum retiring allowance has been raised since that time, the maximum pension has not been changed.

"The total retiring allowance is made up of two parts, of which the first is purchased by the beneficiary by his annual payments to the association, and is the annuity. The second part is the state pension. No one has yet received the maximum retiring allowance, because it has been impossible as yet to pay the full annuities and it will be impossible until the system has been longer in existence.

"In 1920 the federation introduced a bill to change the minimum retiring allowance from $300 to $400. Although the bill passed and the minimum has been raised to $400, the maximum pension, still at $500, is only $100 more than the minimum.

"Now is the time to ask for the increase, but the legislative committee of the federation will not introduce the bill until every local club has discussed the matter carefully, and has come to an agreement. Though there is bound to be opposition at first, since such an increase would necessitate larger payments into the association, such opposition probably will be overcome by realization of the need for it."

SENATOR McCUMBER SEEKS REELECTION

WASHINGTON, March 20—Porter J. McCumber (R.), North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, today announced formally his candidacy for reelection. Asle J. Gronna, one-time Senator, last week announced himself as an opponent. Senator McCumber said he would run "as a straight, conservative Republican," and added that "true Republicanism always stand for progression."

MR. PINCHOT ISSUES ANTI-SALOON PLEDGE

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (Special)—Gifford Pinchot will seek the Republication nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania on an anti-saloon platform, according to an announcement he has just made public.

"This," said he, "is my pledge to the people of Pennsylvania. If elected Governor I will use the full power of my office to drive all saloons out of the State; to prevent and punish bootlegging; to maintain and secure good laws for the protection of working children, women and men; to safeguard the industries of Pennsylvania and promote the prosperity of the State; to advance the interests of the farmers who feed us all; to give our children the best schools in America; to check centralization and give more home rule to cities, counties, townships and school districts; to maintain the direct primary and protect the rights of women voters; to meet the just needs of those who served in the World War; to revise and equalize taxes, establish a budget system and reorganize the state government on a business basis; to keep the expenses of the State within its income; to get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent. As Governor I will appoint no one to public office whom I know to be unfit. I will move to Harrisburg and be on the job, and I will earnestly strive to give due consideration and a 'Roosevelt square deal' to every man, woman and child in the State."

DR. DAVISON WILL LECTURE ON MUSIC

Four lectures on "Music Education," by Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard University, are to be given before members of the Women's City Club, on the last four Saturday afternoons in April, at 3 o'clock, in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. The subjects of the four lectures named in order are: "Music in the Home"; "Music Education"; "Church Music"; "Community Music." Dr. Davison is leader of the Harvard Glee Club and is the university organist.

In the first lecture Dr. Davison will discuss "The problem of reviving and developing the forgotten practice of home-made music in America." Illustrations on the pianoforte and organ will emphasize the important place which music occupied in the home of other years. In the olden days, "ensemble singing," in which the entire family took enthusiastic part, was considered as indispensable as grace before an evening meal.

The second lecture will consider some of the conflicting tendencies and interests that have retarded music education in this country. A chorus of school children will sing, to point the possibilities of developing love of good music among children. Dr. Davison thinks the place to begin this development is by teaching children right values through chorus work and elementary studies in the art of singing. Dr. Davison will point out certain hopeful features indicating greater appreciation of voice culture in the public schools and a corresponding quickening of interest in music of the better grades.

The third lecture will give a brief history of the development of church music. The lecturer will be assisted by the Harvard Glee Club in his analysis of the condition of church music in America today. How individuality gradually developed in the church music of Puritan days, its changes through the spiritual and material growth of this country, will be described.

The last lecture will set forth the importance of community singing as a welder of diverse community interests into unity of appreciation for good music. The Italian boy and the girl from classic Greece need to know how to sing "America" and to sing it with the fervency of native sons and daughters. A community chorus will illustrate possibilities in this field of choral singing. Dr. Davison will close his lecture with a summary of the past, present and future of community singing organization.

Photograph by Notman

Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Associate Professor of Music at Harvard University

Free Camping Site Proves to Be a Success

Upper—Dining Hall and Kitchen of Springfield, Mass., Free Camping Site

Lower—Sign Directing Automobile Tourists to Camp

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17 (Special Correspondence)—Last spring when the Automobile Club of Springfield began to study the possibility of laying out a free camping site for summer motorists any number of reasons for the failure of the plan were advanced. A free camping site would attract hoodlums and undesirables in large numbers not only to the site itself but to the city. The only practical location was some corner of Forest Park, and if free camping ground fringed it rubbish would be strewn over adjacent sections of the park. It would cost a great deal of money with little or no likelihood of any return. The local hotels opposed the idea for obvious reasons. There was even a murmur of disapproval from those interested in social conditions.

Against all the objections those interested in the possibility of giving Springfield the atmosphere of hospitality to transient guests without charging them for that hospitality, saw the high degree of development which municipal camping sites have reached in the west and southwest part of the country. In Colorado, in Iowa and Kansas and Missouri and all the other states wherein are great stretches of open country, every municipality has made it a point of pride for years to maintain its little plot of land where motorists on long distance tours could tent and cook without expense to themselves. Such facilities have meant a great deal to families in moderate circumstances, people who want to get out doors but who could not possibly undertake long trips if it were necessary to patronize hotels of even only average rate.

Springfield has a reputation of long standing for being a cold and inhospitable city. "So," says W. A. Ford of the Automobile Club, "establishing a free camping site for motorists looked like a chance to discount some of the unfortunate impressions we have created as a city." We listened to all the opposition. We held innumerable meetings of the club board of directors, in an effort to devise a working plan whereby such a thing could be done with economy, but an efficiency which would help it to take root and live.

Camping Site in Order

"About the first of June, 1921, the camping site was in working order. It had cost a lot of money, nearly $1500 before the brief season was out, for when the necessary building was done material and labor were high. The dining hall was constructed and it took lumber which was not a cheap product then. Water conveniences, which included shower baths, were established. Of course the campers used their own tents. But there was free wood for the cook stoves and there was electricity and the services of a caretaker, whose duty it was to run the camp in as efficient a manner as he knew how. And he knew how. The Springfield Chamber of Commerce offered to share the expense with us after the question had been twisted and turned and argued at length, and when it had been settled that it was a chance for Springfield not only to arrange the first improved municipally managed camp in New England but to offer, without cost, this definitely advantageous service to the increasing number of motor tourists who pass through during the summer season.

"It worked. Not so effectively as it will this year, for we did very little advertising, the thing was new, and for every tourist who knew the camp existed there were 15 who didn't. Then, too, in the east here there is the fact that people have to be trained to camp, as you might say. Camping in the west is the usual thing all the year round, for when they don't camp anywhere else in the winter people camp in Florida and California. It is a part of the life of the family which loves the out-of-doors. Of course people here in the east camp, but not intensively or in the matter-of-fact way they do it in the west. So it was an advantage to which we knew people would take perhaps a couple of seasons or so to come.

"This year the New England roads, north, south, east, west, will have signs posted about the camping site on the fringe of Forest Park in Springfield. People said when we started it that we wouldn't get any motorists there but those who drove the lowly Ford, with its flapping curtains and barnacle camping equipment. But we had people with expensive cars whose camping equipment came from smart shops and who will come back this year on their way to the north mountains or the coast resorts.

Didn't Draw the "Hoodlums"

"Of course things happened. We didn't draw any swarm of hoodlums, to be sure. There were some minor difficulties. One day a howl went up that some of the white birches at the edge of the park had been peeled, and the maddening comment was added, 'We told you so. . . .' We made an investigation. All I'll say is that it wasn't our campers who peeled the trees. It won't happen again. In any case, it didn't kill the trees, and so far as appreciable bad effect to either the city as a whole or that part of it directly touched by the camp site is concerned, there was none.

"Some member of the Automobile Club was at the camp nearly every night around supper time last season to see that things were going as they should, and see that guests were comfortable, and to give tourists information. We found it paid. We had scores of letters from people after the season had closed who had camped in the great open regions of Colorado and Illinois and Wisconsin who said that Springfield was sure to find it well worth while to have laid out such a plan. Those people have been telling their friends this winter. And by the middle of May, when people begin to move to the vacation regions, we'll get the results of our first season impression. You ask what we had in mind in carrying out such a thing. As far as we see it, it is purely and simply a public-spirited move. We don't want Springfield to be looked on, over the country, as a city interested only in itself, with no thought for its neighbors. Sometimes it's a good thing for a city to spend money for an intangible return. So Springfield is going to have free camping ground, with wood and water and electricity and a cook stove, from now on."

TREATY RATIFICATION BY SENATE PREDICTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20—Power of public opinion, despite the "stubborn opposition of partisanship, jealousy and perversity" will dominate the United States Senate and secure the ratification of the treaties which resulted from the Conference on Limitation of Armament, declared Frederick H. Gillett, speaker of the House of Representatives, in an address here yesterday.

He attributed much of the success of the Conference to public opinion and asserted that because of its power there was great assurance of peace for the future. The speaker said that he believed the condition of China is really the key to the problem of the Pacific.

Japan and the United States, he said, are the two great powers which have emerged from the war with unquestioned solvency and with the financial ability to continue on a large scale equipment for war. These two powers, he added, "have in the Pacific treaty joined with England and France in an agreement that they will not go to war with each other without mutual conference and discussion and have put an end to the English-Japanese treaty, which was a war measure." This, in his opinion, he said, was one of the outstanding features of the conferenre.

CAMBRIDGE TEACHERS DEMAND SALARY RAISE

A writ of mandamus, demanding that the city of Cambridge pay fully the salaries due to Cambridge elementary teachers, is now before the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, from which a decision is expected within a few weeks.

In 1920 the Cambridge Teachers' Club was successful in having a bill passed providing for an increase in the salaries of the teachers of Cambridge, the increase to be over and above the regular automatic increase. It was further provided that the sum appropriated was not to be used for the automatic increases. Since that time it has been evident that the automatic increases were going on as usual but that there were no other increases as provided by the bill.

To discover what was being done with the money appropriated a committee from the Teachers' Club employed an auditor who, upon investigation, found that the automatic increases were being paid out of the appropriation, and that a sinking fund of $68,000 had been allowed to accumulate.

Cambridge, which used to be second only to Boston in the salaries which it paid, now ranks sixteenth, with an average salary of $1512, as against the $2000 average of Boston.

MR. SULLIVAN SAYS CITY WILL FIGHT

"The City of Boston will carry the case of McGovern against the city to the highest court in the land if necessary," said E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city this morning. In the light of a recent decision of Judge Charles F. Johnson of the United States District Court awarding the firm of Patrick McGovern & Company $235,000 additional remuneration for completing the Dorchester tunnel, the city will immediately take the case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, according to Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. McGovern originally brought suit against the city in the State court on the claim that he encountered ledge rock of which he had no knowledge when making the contract, although the City Transit Commission knew of it before he actually reached it. He claims that progress through the rock caused great expense and labor. The verdict returned was in favor of the city and the Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the city on Mr. McGovern's demurer.

When the case was entered in the Federal Court Judge Johnson appointed Judge James R. Remick of Concord, New Hampshire, as master to hear the case. On Saturday Judge Johnson upheld the master's report which favored McGovern. Judge Remick also reported that McGovern was entitled to a rescission of contract as well as the extra compensation.

DEPRECIATION CHARGE ON "L" TOO HIGH, SAYS MR. HENNESSEY

State Representative Declares That He Has Directed Attention to Important Phase of Financial Operation of the Elevated

Although the House refused to change the adverse report on Rep. William I. Hennessey's petition for the Governor to recommend to the trustees of the Boston Elevated railway that they decrease the amount charged off annually to depreciation, Mr. Hennessey says that he feels that he has directed attention to an important phase of the financial operation and resultant fare charges of the Elevated.

Supporters of the bill are seeking to have Mr. Hennessey move reconsideration this week. The measure provides that the Governor, in the public interest, recommend to the trustees "the advisability, expediency and necessity of reducing and curtailing, to a proper and adequate amount, the allowance and provision made by said board of trustees, for depreciation of property, obsolescence and losses in respect to property sold, destroyed, abandoned or rehabilitated." The bill declares these charges "excessive, unreasonable and extravagant," and asks the recommendation in the prospect of a fare reduction.

In support of his stand that the depreciation amount now being charged off is excessive, Mr. Hennessey says that this sum is more in one year than in 15 years together before the trusteeship. He feels that increase from a $200,000 depreciation charge to one of $2,000,000 is entirely out of proportion.

Furthermore, Mr. Hennessey asserts, the salaries of officials receiving more than $6000 a year have recently been increased by a total of about $20,000. The salaries of those receiving less than $6000, he feels, have been proportionately raised. Such financial operations, and the continuance of a high guaranteed dividend which has considerably appreciated the stock of the Elevated while the public still pays a 10-cent fare, confirms Mr. Hennessey's confidence in the aim of his measure.

The Representative says that he recognizes that the trusteeship is a contract and cannot be broken. On the other hand, he feels that since the Governor appointed the trustees he can recommend to them. Representative Burr of Boston objected to this phase of the measure in the House on the ground that it is unconstitutional. He feels, also, that public sentiment, while it cannot abrogate the agreement, can express itself with regard to such modifications as the depreciation arrangements.

At the present rate of depreciation charge over a period of 10 years, it is said, the public will pay for an entire new street railroad, besides paying fares that have contributed to what amounts to more than the 5½ per cent dividends for the stockholders, whose stock has risen from less than $30 a share to $80 at present.

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DELEGATES COMING TO URGE INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS

Personnel of New Commission to Include at Least Three Men Who, Almost in Any Time or Country, Would Be Deemed Unusual

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

In the new Philippine Independence Commission, which is to leave Manila for the United States as soon as it can obtain steamship accomodations, there will be at least three men who almost in any time or country would be deemed unusual.

Of these, the one who will arouse the greatest interest here is Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, president of the first Philippine Republic and commander-in-chief of its armies in its war against the United States more than 20 years ago. It is astonishing to think that this man was a powerful leader in the great revolution of 1896, the most formidable and consequential of all the rebellions against the Spanish authority in the Islands, and that he was a tried, experienced, skillful and eminently successful commander of military operations before he was 27.

After his capture, March, 23, 1901, General Aguinaldo took the oath of allegiance to the United States and advised his followers to do likewise. He went into business, in which he achieved a substantial success, and until lately has not been prominent in Philippine affairs, though he has always been an advocate of independence. He is interested in banking and in the oil business (copra), being vice-president of one of the largest oil companies in the Orient. He lives quietly and comfortably at Cavite, although his business interests are in Manila.

Close Student of History

General Aguinaldo has never before visited the United States, but he has been a close student of American history, Constitution and politics, and it would not be surprising if he astonished some of his interviewers by his familiarity with the Nation's affairs. Such studies are a habit with the educated Filipinos. He is as reserved, dignified, deliberate and as self-conscious of power as almost any statesmen in Europe.

Sergio Osmeñia, the Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, is the second member of this triad. He also will be making with this commission his first visit to America, although he too is fully conversant with its history, politics, organization and traditions. He is slender, straight, and coolly observant of eye, with the look of a student and the aplomb of a master of politics, which he assuredly is. Like General Aguinaldo, he has an excellent gift of silence, and yet when he wishes to use it, a still more excellent gift of brilliant and moving eloquence. But this is not strange, for oratory is easy to the Filipinos; and few legislative chambers in the world have a generally higher average of debate than the Philippine Legislature.

Mr. Osmeña is furthermore equipped with an attractive smile, which, on occasion he uses instead of speech and almost as effectively. I have seen him stand for an hour and listen to the weary plaints of a constituent, and never vary the smiling good nature of his attitude, and yet never say a word.

Popular in Washington

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, the third of these distinguished visitors, is well known and exceedingly popular in Washington, where he served six years as the resident Philippine commissioner. In temperament he is quite unlike the other two, although he, too, is an exceedingly shrewd, able, perspicacious politician and an effective public speaker, equally fluent in English, Spanish and Tagalog. Some of his addresses when he was in the American Congress made a profound impression for their style and structure as well as their reasoning, and as an off-hand debater he showed himself equally competent.

Other members of the commission, which is sent by the Legislature, will be prominent senators, representatives and other public men. Its object will be to plead once more for Philippine independence, to protest against the Wood-Forbes report and to urge that no action be taken upon the recommendations in that report, which Filipinos regard as reversionary and disastrous. The intensity of the feeling among the islanders on this subject is not well understood in the United States. That the publication of the Wood-Forbes findings passed without a public demonstration of an unmistakable character was due to the efforts of the leaders, to the restraint which the Filipinos have learned to put upon themselves and to their persisting faith that the United States will carry out the promise it made in the Jones Law. It was this law that brought the two peoples together and continues to act as a source of expectant good will among the islanders.

A curious side light on the Filipino temperament and Filipino politics is afforded by the relations between Mr. Osmeña and Mr. Quezon. For some years they have been retarded, particularly in the American colony, as rivals in the leadership of Filipino affairs, but while they often differ sharply as to policies and ways, the friendship between them remains unbroken. They were boy playmates and school fellows and nothing seems to disturb their personal amity, not even rivalry in politics, a condition an American politician might find hard to understand. Recently an issue arose in the Nationalist Party, long the dominant political organization in the Islands. Mr. Osmeña is the president and titular leader of that party, a place to which he was elected by the vote of the members. He believed that the powers of the leader should be enlarged and Mr. Quezon believed they should be restricted. When the issue came to decision, Mr. Osmeña won, and the next night Mr. Quezon gave an elaborate dinner at which Mr. Osmeña was the chief guest of honor.

This does not indicate that political disputes are taken less seriously in the Philippines but that they are conducted in a different way.

Mr. Quezon has since led a secession from the Nationalist Party and helped to form it into a new organization, the Liberal Nationalist, of which he is now the leader. It is composed of the younger and more radical element among the Filipinos, conspicuously the young men who were educated at American universities and came home filled with an indomitable aspiration for the immediate independence of their country.

Head of National University

One of the most remarkable of these is Camilo Osias, long the assistant director of education and now head of the National University. He won an interstate oratorical contest when he was an undergraduate in a western college. When he assumed his presidency at Manila he made an address to the students in which he bluntly declared for immediate and unconditional independence, telling his countrymen that they should not hesitate to take freedom without any manner of American protectorate, since they were not only well able to goven themselves but in no possible danger from the intrusion of any other nation when they should be free.

This may be taken as in a fair measure representing the ideas of the new party. Among the Nationalist members and followers of Mr. Osmeña is still a considerable element that hopes for independence under American protection by an arrangement similar to that with Cuba, but the younger men are attacking this position by pointing to the present situation of Cuba, and the illustration is not helpful to Nationalist Party confidence.

The next general election will take place in June. The new party, the Liberal Nationalist, is to nominate in every district candidates for the Legislature and make for them an energetic campaign. The result will be of great importance, for it will determine how far the younger and more advanced element will be able to swing the destinies of the country. Under the Jones Law the Philippine Legislature is the only effective governing agency in the Philippines, the powers of the Governor-General having been much shorn by that act. The Legislature is elected by the people under a manhood franchise with some not very difficult limitations. But the admission of women to the electorate is close at hand and may have an important bearing on the politics of the islands, as the Filipino women are among the most independent women in the world and have long been habituated to think and act for themselves.

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Manuel Quezon — *Sergio Osmeña* — *Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo*

Members of new commission which is coming to the United States to plead for independence for Filipinos

IRISH RESORCES CALLED UNTAPPED

Members of Dublin Society Tell of Coal Area

DUBLIN, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—An interesting discussion took place at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, recently, when members of the Engineering and Scientific Association of Ireland spoke on Ireland's untapped resources.

Referring to the coal industry, one member said that government officials and others had recently published a report which stated that all previous publications had minimized these particular resources, no account having been taken in the past of all the seams in different fields which had proved to be of some value, though less than that of the Welsh coal. The Munster coal area had never been explored, as considerable difficulty was anticipated in working it. What the country most needed was a careful survey, so that its resources would be finally known. Coal fields today were being worked in Ireland as they were 200 years ago, except in the case of the Castlecomar coal fields.

Turning to water power it was pointed out that Ireland possessed abundance of water power, which only required proper coordination to bring into use. If the coal, peat, and water power could be developed there would be more than enough power to run all the industries in Ireland.

Another member said that the Irish people were not the same industrially as the Scots or Danish, and that the attitude of organized Labor toward industrial problems at the moment was a much more adverse influence in hindering its development than in other countries. The violence of the Labor movement in Dublin was due to the fact that their housing problem was by far the worst of any city in Europe. One-third of the population of Dublin were living in single rooms.

Mr. E. Bohane, director of the Royal Dublin Society, emphasized the great necessity for good main roads throughout the country. Motor transport, he said, was a great factor in opening up remote parts of the country, but cheap transport was absolutely essential. The present system of road making in Ireland he thought very antiquated.

FLAGS OF MANY NATIONS FLY IN THE PORT OF BATUM

American Ships Carry Chiefly Relief Supplies for Armenia and Transcaucasia—Regular Passenger and Cargo Lines by Italians and French

BATUM, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—This town, on the east of the Black Sea, is perhaps the most important port under rule of the Bolsheviki. Large steamers and boats flying the flags of many nations daily anchor in the harbor, bringing American and European goods of every description to this land, which has been depleted of manufactured goods in the course of last year. Almost all American boats which have been arriving here for the last three years carry chiefly famine relief cargoes, consisting of food supplies, clothing and other necessaries of life to relieve the distress in Armenia in particular and in Transcaucasia.

Two Italian steamship companies run a regular weekly service of passenger and cargo boats levying exorbitant charges for traffic, "polished robbery," as it is called by passengers and business men. Now the French have started a service between Constantinople and Batum, competing with the Italians in their methods. British oil-tankers also make an appearance in this harbor now and then, taking in tons of Baku oil for Britain.

Less than a year ago, Batum used to be the port of the Independent Republic of Georgia, one of the three new republics of Transcaucasia which proclaimed themselves independent at a moment of Russia's weakness about four years ago. Like Azerbaijan and Armenia, Georgia too had to submit to the oncoming hosts of Red Russia, which, after reasserting her authority throughout Transcaucasia by force of arms, has maintained in theory the political independence of those republics and actually allows them to exercise all state functions in a very large measure; although the Russian "consul" here (a euphemism for a dictator) never misses an opportunity of displaying his presence as the representative of the sovereign power of Russia. It appears, however, that the process of state-building is not yet finished in Russia; new independent or autonomous republics springing up like the proverbial mushrooms.

Two New Republics Created

As a result of the Conference at Kars in Armenia, which met early last October, and in which Russia, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkey participated, a treaty was signed between the above mentioned states. By the stipulations of this Kars Treaty two new republics were created. One of these is the independent Republic of Adjaria, south of Batum, stretching along the Black Sea down to the region of Trebizond. The inhabitants of this newly fledged state consist of 250,000 Muhammadan Georgians with sprinklings of various other nationalities. Kemalist Turks insisted on the establishment of this republic as a jumping-off ground for their vast ambitions in Caucasus.

The other is the autonomous Republic of Nakhitchevan, on the borders of Persia and southeast of Armenia along the northern banks of the Arax River. This new state is placed under the "protectorate" of the Azerbaijan Republic, which fact presupposes that Azerbaijan itself is an independent sovereign state. Like the former, this "protectorate" was also the creation of the Turks, who had a double object in view, that of hemming in Armenia, and then preparing the terrain for an eventual occupation of all Transcaucasia under the auspices of France.

Russians Conciliatory Toward Turks

It is a noteworthy fact that the Russians adopted a most conciliating attitude toward the Turks throughout the Conference of Kars. They deliberately sacrificed everything the Turks wished with one single object in view, namely, to gain the confidence of the Turks and to keep off the grip of imperialism. The Turks, however, have been playing a successful game of auction, selling themselves to the highest bidder. After securing all possible concessions from the Russians at Kars on Oct. 13, they concluded another treaty with Franklin Bouillon, the representative of the French Government to Angora, by which they managed to obtain still greater concessions from France in Cilicia and her political backing in the forthcoming settlement of the Turkish question.

The Russians were taken aback at this double dealing of Turkey, whose representatives have never ceased to profess her friendly feeling toward Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviki, however, do not seem to have despaired of regaining the military and political cooperation of the Turks, though it is true that a policy of occasional pinpricks has been started by the Bolsheviki in order to remind the Turks of what may happen if the latter throw themselves altogether in the arms of France. It is also true that the Russians have been concentrating troops on the frontiers of Turkey and that the Turks have responded by some show of counter-concentration; yet it appears that Soviet Russia, as well as the republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, have decided to pursue a policy of peace and economic cooperation. All these neighboring states are fully aware of the fact that they are exhausted and cannot light-heartedly indulge in fresh adventures of war and invasion.

Some anxiety seems to prevail in Russian military circles in regard to the French designs in Poland and Rumania. The Russians say that France is egging on the militarist cliques of these two countries, and financing them for a fresh attack on Soviet Russia. France has found a new ally in Kemalist Turkey, which without the Greek Army at the outer gates of Angora might well serve the alleged designs of France.

Since the occupation of Georgia in March, 1921, by Rusisan Soviet troops, there has been complete peace in the Caucasus. All the authorities concerned are trying to repair the damages brought about both by the war and by civil war. Famine is rife throughout Armenia, and in some parts of Georgia and Azerbaijan. Thousands of hungry Russian refugees are flowing in from the region of the Volga, and the situation may grow serious, owing to the influx of Russians who come in by the hundreds to a country where human beings have already been starving for months past.

IRISH WOMEN DEMAND FRANCHISE EXTENSION

DUBLIN, February 28 (Special Correspondence) — A deputation of women's leagues in Ireland called upon Arthur Griffith, President of Dail Eireann, recently, and demanded in strong terms the extension of the franchise to women under 30 years of age. The deputation was introduced by Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington. Mr. Griffith, in reply to the deputation, said he wished to talk frankly. His personal views on adult suffrage were always the same. He believed in it absolutely. He was prepared to incorporate it in the Constitution, but as he saw it at the moment it was not possible to alter the present position. The franchise accepted by the Dail was governed by the British franchise, and to introduce at this period any alteration of that condition of the treaty would mean the postponing of the general elections for at least eight months, probably longer. To this he was not going to lend himself.

SOLOMON'S POOLS OPENED BY BRITISH

Jerusalem Improvements Go Steadily on

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Cleanliness and good water are admittedly the first evidences here of the advantage of British rule. And, although still hampered by having to operate under the Ottoman law, the administration is already functioning in an orderly way, the abolishment of "backshish" being universally appreciated.

One hears occasional criticism from the Arabs of the large Government force needed by the British, but this expense is met by taxes that are seldom borne by the Arabs. A high transfer tax on real estate, which is paid by the purchaser, has been imposed by the Government; as the Arabs are usually the sellers and not the purchasers, they are not affected by this tax.

The Arabs lost a great deal of money last year owing to a recent law prohibiting the export of wheat. Investigation proves that this law was made necessary owing to the hoarding of wheat for high prices, and the deflation which followed was wrongly attributed to British misgovernment. This law has now been repealed, and it is hoped a valuable lesson has been learned.

The recent concession to the Standard Oil Company of the right to drill for oil in Palestine was granted first by the Turkish Government before the war, and the British have now honored it. Engineers from Constantinople are on the way to Palestine, and the geological survey will soon be made. The actual drilling for oil, however, will not be started until the mandate is signed.

The engineers of the British Army have been opening up Solomon's Pools on the road to Hebron, and these will be used as a reserve water supply in case of shortage during the dry season.

The foundations of a modern city are being laid bit by bit. Several banks, a post office and a treasury department are doing business, while new farming methods and imported cattle threaten to supersede the fallaheen, or small native farmer, whose wife and children carry fresh milk and eggs into the city each day.

It is asserted that were the fertile valleys farmed by modern methods, sufficient crops would be produced to sustain a large population in Palestine, and there would be no need to cultivate the rocky hills which the natives tend so patiently. These hills would then be planted with trees, which are badly needed for their timber.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Cheese Market in Holland

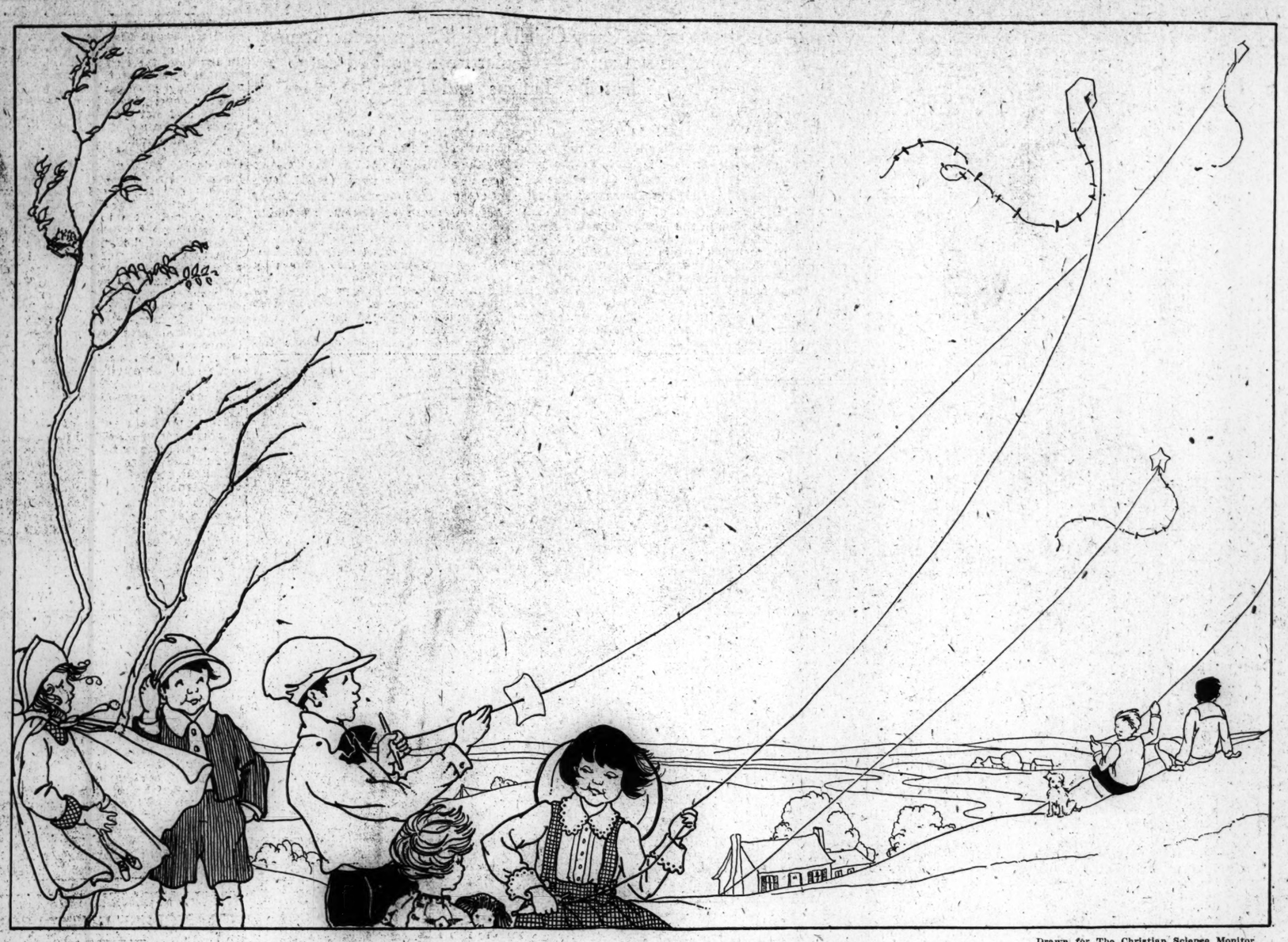
IF YOU ever pay a visit to Holland, be sure you do not miss going to the cheese market at Alkmaar, for it is a sight unlike any you will come across elsewhere. I think we generally associate Dutch cheese with the red-coated kind, displayed in most grocers' shops; but go to the north of Holland, where cheese making has been carried on in some districts for generations, and your ideas on this Dutch commodity will be enlarged.

Be at Alkmaar on cheese market day. Go into the square where the old weigh-house stands, and you will see pile upon pile of what look like melons, but which are really large, round, bright, golden-colored cheeses, huge heaps of them, for sale. They were all brought in the day before, some by boats from farms that send their dairy produce down by canal, some in all sorts of carts, among them high ones painted blue inside; for, if Dutch country is flat and monotonous in color, the people make up for it by gayly painting their carts, and the walls of their red-roofed houses, and by decking themselves out in smartly embroidered dresses, coral necklaces and head-dresses, too numerous in shape to describe. The square is soon alive, this market morning, with moving figures and bargaining tongues, and presently, from the bells high up in the tower of the weigh-house, familiar tunes come floating down over the busy throng, for the Dutch, like the well-known "lady on a white horse," have music wherever they go, the music of singing bells.

The Market Under Way

The yellow cheeses now begin to change hands, and the porters appear on the scenes, more bright figures, for they are dressed in white and wear hats of red, yellow and other hues. Long trays are loaded with the bright cheeses, and slung between two porters, by straps fastened to the stout braces over their shoulders, and you see how heavy the burden is by the way the men walk. The cheeses are thus carried to the weighing house, a fine sixteenth century building, and, after the weighing is finished, the porters start again with their load to the side of the canal and empty their cheeses into the boats, waiting to receive them and carry them to some stage, whence they are exported to all parts of the world. For a canal runs along one side of the market square, adding another picturesque feature to this pleasant Dutch corner of the world.

But there is still something more to see, if you will take your stand on the little bridge crossing the canal just before noon, and keep your eye on the tall weigh-house tower. Twelve strikes—and then out come a-riding the rows of little knights, armed and mounted, some on dark, some on white horses, ready for the little mock tourney—such a pretty sight, one is quite sorry when their time is up, and they file past out of sight again. Add a bright sun shining down on glossy yellow cheeses, and moving bits of color among the market people, on water and boats and bridge, on the time-honored old weigh-house, while bells and voices mingle, and the warm air is full of life and music, and you will not regret a morning at Alkmaar, on Friday market day.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Over the Meadow It Passes High, and I Have to Run Below, Unwinding the String

The Kite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Up in the air goes my paper kite,
As high as the top of a tree.
It flies like a bird, and soon out of sight
I fear that it will be.

Over the meadow it passes high,
And I have to run below,
Unwinding the string. How near to the sky
My kite seems to go!

Higher and higher—and now here's the end
Of the string; and this paper white
Is a make-believe letter I'm going to send
To my venturesome kite.

The Woods

"MOTHER, may Marjorie and I go down into the woods?"

Mother said yes, and took their leggings and mittens out of the closet. "It's deep snow, children. Put on all these things."

"I'm going to take my sled, June," said Marjorie.

"Don't take your sled, Marjorie. You can't ever drag a sled through all that. Let's not take anything. I'm going to leave Cosette."

"Well, don't tell her, then! Let's run off, quietly. Here, please help me pull on my leggings."

Cosette came in from the hall and stood looking at them. She closed one eye and thought. Then she closed the other eye.

"There she is, June. She is looking at us as if she knew every word we are thinking. Grandma, please call Cosette!"

Cosette dashed out, when she heard Mother.

"Come on, Marjorie. Hustle up. Put on your rubbers and let's get off!"

Down the Path to the Barn

They ran down the path to the barn. The snow was so white that it looked like a world of white paper. The trees bowed and dropped snow all over Marjorie's yellow hair.

"I guess the trees are glad we are getting out into the beautiful, cold winter. This is nice. Oh, see me jump into all that snow!"

"I wish I were a snow bird," said June.

"What would you do in the summer? It would be any fun being a snow bird in the summer."

"Oh, I guess there would be fun, somewhere. Let's run, Marjorie. Let's see who can run the faster!"

They ran as fast as their legs could fly, till they came to the gate of the field, and then they ran through the gate and jumped into the filled-up path that led toward the woods. Somebody had made a track through that morning, but now it was almost full, again.

"Let's see how fast we can run through the deep snow, June. I can run faster."

"No, I can run faster. Just see how fast I can run!"

"Look at the black woods," said June again, "Isn't it funny to see them nearer to! It's generally just from our windows."

"June, are those the woods where the birds fly to? You know, we see the birds flying at sunset, when everything is getting dark and chilly."

"Yes. I guess they are the wood birds. They live there. I guess they like it, in the trees."

Such Deep Snow

"We never have deep snow like this, in Chicago. I was never in such deep snow. It's almost above my knees. It feels so queer!"

"Aren't you glad we didn't bring Cosette?" said June.

"And my sled—I'm glad I didn't bring my sled. But I like the deep snow. Only I can't run very well."

"What's that hopping? Is it a rabbit?"

"Why, June, it's Cosette! I thought we left her at home."

"So did I. Cosette, why didn't you stay at home? What are you doing here?"

Cosette wriggled out of a bank. One eye was all snow. She looked very comical.

"We'll have to carry her, Marjorie. She's so little, she won't be much to carry. I knew that dog was watching us."

"Well, maybe it was all right for her to come. She likes winter. Anyway, we can take turns carrying her."

Cosette was thankful to have someone carry her. Marjorie lifted her up and Cosette put her paws on Marjorie's shoulders.

"I wonder how she got out," said June. "Mother must have opened the kitchen door."

At the Edge of the Woods

They were standing at the edge of the woods. The fences were covered with thick snow and the black trees were half snow and half black trunks. Their thin, black branches were covered with a thick layer of snow. The birds were commencing to fly to their night shelters. They circled about the trees, calling to each other. A hawk was sailing overhead.

"Don't you think we can draw a picture of that fence, Marjorie? It would be easy. See, it's just a little, crooked line on white. A fence isn't hard at all."

"Yes, let's draw a picture of the fence when we get home," replied Marjorie. "We can draw it with ink on white paper. Then it will look exactly the way this one does in all this snow."

"I guess we had better start along back if we have to carry Cosette all the way."

"Oh, let's teach her to jump over the banks! Come on, now, Cosette; get down and jump. See, it's so easy!"

Cosette took a big hop and got snow all over her face. Marjorie wiped the snow off with her mitten.

"Now, that was fine, little Cosette. Try it again. Hop, now!"

Cosette hopped.

"See, June, she can do it if she wants to. We don't have to carry her the whole way home. Come on, now, Cosette, keep on hopping!"

Cosette looked disappointed, but she hopped.

"She ought to have been a trick dog, Marjorie. I guess we could make one out of her now if we wanted to."

Making Cosette a Trick Dog

"Oh, yes, let's try making a trick dog out of her! Let's begin tonight, after supper! What shall we teach her?"

"Let's teach her to jump over a barrel, Marjorie!"

Then Cosette began to run. She took tall hops and small hops and middle-sized hops. She sailed right over the snow.

Cosette beat them home. She raced up the path as fast as she could go and barked at the door. Mother came to the door and opened it wide. Mother had just lighted the big lamp on the table. The apple dish was full of apples. Marjorie pulled off her mittens and took an apple, and so did June. Then they sat down by the fire and ate their apples. Cosette went straight to the kitchen and sat down beside Mother.

"Why, what's the matter, Cosette?" said Mother.

"We're going to make a trick dog out of Cosette. We are going to teach her to wear a high hat and mittens," said Marjorie.

"Well, I don't wonder that she came out here, then," said Mother, "I don't think she needs a high hat. Do you?"

"Oh, Mother, can't we really dress her up?"

"Well, we don't want to, anyway, June," said Marjorie. "We had already decided to draw the fence, you know."

"That's right, we had. I'd much rather draw the fence, now that I think about it. Let me get out the ink and paper, now."

Drawing the Fence, Instead

So they put their ink and paper on the big table, under the lamp, and they climbed up into the big armchairs by the table. They were sitting there when Mother came to the door and asked them to set the table for supper.

"Are we going to have tomato soup, Mother, and toast?"

"Goody, we're going to have tomato soup and toast, June, I smell it!"

"Come on, let's take off our leggings and rubbers and set the table. We can finish our pictures after supper. Mother, we're drawing a beautiful picture, Mother! It's a fence, Mother! It's down in our woods, Mother!"

"Why, June, it isn't either down in our woods," said Marjorie. "It's right on white paper."

"Well, that's what I mean. We've put it on white paper, so Mother can see; so everybody can see."

"Some day I am going to paint a beautiful picture on a wall," said Marjorie. "I am going to paint a beautiful snow scene, with sleds and bushes with red berries on them."

"Marjorie, let's have rabbits in the picture. But we mustn't talk, now. We must hustle. Only, let's tell Cosette that we have decided not to make a trick dog out of her. It's all right, doggie. It's all right, little Cosette. You can go right on being just a dog."

A Prize and a Quarter

UNCLE NED came swinging up the walk, and the four children hailed him with a shout of joy. "Are we going to ride with Dobbin?" said four-year old Ted. Dobbin was Uncle Ned's automobile.

"The crabapples must be ripe over at the old Towle place," said Marie. "Take us over there, do. We girls want to make some jelly for the school fair."

"Oh, take us swimming instead," begged Ralph.

"Just come out to the grape arbor," urged Phil. "It's nice and cool, and I will bring you lemonade and cookies in a minute. Don't start any story until I get there."

"You'll take us for crabapples next week, won't you?" urged Marie, "because we want to earn some money for that school fair."

"That reminds me," said Uncle Ned, "of my special errand here. How many of you like to hunt four-leaf clovers? All of you? Fine! A professor friend of mine is studying plant habits. He wants to watch certain plants, to see how regularly they will repeat certain odd characteristics season after season, and he finds that clovers are especially good to experiment with. For instance, did you ever find clovers with an occasionally creamy-white leaf, and did you go back to the same plant next year, to see if it still had odd leaves? The chances are that it did. Now Professor Burton wants to watch some freak plants for a bit, and he has asked me to get him some extra-leaved clover plants. Who, among you, finds the most four-leaf clovers in a season? This year, though, we won't pick them, but mark the plants instead. Who is the champion scout?"

Clovers Are "Watched Pots"

"Marie finds lots on the croquet ground or when we go picnicking," said Ralph. "Ted picks them up along the driveway now and then; but never when we hunt them," said Marie.

"I know," laughed their uncle. "Clovers are 'watched pots,' but, just the same, if you find any within the week, mark the plant, call me up, and I will come over and pot it for Professor Burton. There is $5 in it for the winner. And, if Marie gets it, she won't need to make crabapple jelly for the fair. By the way, how is the onion bed? I understand one can always earn a silver quarter weeding there." And Uncle Ned's eyes twinkled at the group.

Ralph and Marie groaned in chorus. "No one likes to weed onions. It's hot work, it's dusty, the weeds are clingy and it is only a quarter anyway."

"Someone had to weed onions, though, else there would not be any for winter. Sometimes there is more money in onions than in four-leaf clovers," said Uncle Ned, as he waved good-by.

How the children hunted clovers the next few days! The croquet ground was scoured so thoroughly that Ralph declared it would soon be a hard tennis court instead.

"We must have picked them all before," said Marie.

"I've found one," called Ted, but it proved to be only two tangled threes instead.

The Hunt Is On

Over the lawn, down the garden paths, by the roadside, the children hunted, after their usual tasks were done. Ted and Ralph could set out after breakfast; Marie had her music practice, and 12-year-old Phila looked after the housework. But the $5 prize looked large to them all. The third afternoon, after a long croquet game, they began another hunt. Soon there was a shout from Ted. "I've got one," and he held up a green leaf.

"Sure enough," said Ralph, rushing up, "but you picked it, Sonny. We were to leave them. Now, we don't know which plant had it."

Ted looked hurt and Phila spoke up kindly, "Never mind, Ted; we will mark the place and, from what Uncle said, we should find other fours here. Don't feel bad, Teddy."

The next day Phila refused to go clovering. "Come on," said Ralph, "it is a lovely day."

"I'd better not," said Phila. "Last night I came by the onion patch and it is getting dreadfully weedy. Some one ought to tend to that."

"We'll all do it, after we find our clovers for Uncle Ned."

"It will be all weedy then." And Phila went off down the path.

"I'm going to help Phila; I want to stay with her," said Ted, running along too.

"We'll see you tonight," called the others. "Each for himself, a picnic lunch today."

In the Onion Bed

It was hot in the onion bed, Phila found. The sun beat down on the hard ground, the weeds had a firm start; pusley, chickweed and grass, even tiny clover plants, were starting. Phila uprooted each, carefully firming the soil close about the slender onion spikes.

By luncheon time the patch was half done, and she put Ted under the chokecherry hedge for a nap.

Just as she was going back to work a clump of clover leaves caught her attention; she bent down and examined it half thinkingly, then keenly. She could hardly believe her eyes. She separated the leaf lobes over and over with grimy fingers. Then she turned to the sleeping Teddy.

"Teddy! Teddy!"—more insistently. "Come here a minute. Bring your coat, that's it. You know how to telephone, don't you? Call 443 Main, and tell Uncle Ned to come for his clover plant out in the onion patch. Can you do that, Ted?"

The Great Discovery

Little brother trudged off to the house. Phila laid his coat carefully over her precious discovery, then she weeded onions steadily again for what seemed a long time. Presently there was the sound of a motor, and Uncle Ned came down the garden path, just as Ralph and Marie raced up the drive. "We were just going to 'phone you," they cried. "We marked two plants down the road. Come and see."

"Fine," said Uncle Ned, "but I just had a message from the onion patch that something is waiting me there. Then we will see yours, too." They all went down the hill, Ted on his uncle's shoulder.

It was a warm and smudgy Phila who met them at the path. "There," she said, "the onions are thoroughly weeded, and just see what I found besides." She led the way to Ted's coat, lifted it carefully and showed her treasure proudly—a plant with two five and three six-parted leaves, all perfect.

"That's fine," said Uncle Ned again, "and the first find, too. It's even better than I hoped. Professor Burton will be pleased. It's a good piece of work on the onions, too, Phila. Five dollars and a quarter for your day's work!"

"I'll give Ted the quarter for the weeding," said Phila eagerly. "He stayed with me, and he went and telephoned."

"And when my other clover, that I picked too soon, grows again," said Tom, "perhaps the professor will want some more. I'll take us all down town for two ice creams apiece; that's better than $5, now isn't it?" And everyone laughed.

The Pilot Boat

FEW sights are more welcome to the mariner homeward-bound from a long voyage than the first sight of the pilot boat. Whether it be in bright summer weather or in a wintry blizzard; within the sight of land or far out to sea; the pilot boat is like a welcoming friend. To the traveler she is a signpost marking the way. To the captain she signifies relief from duty; for, with the pilot on board, he is relieved from further guidance, and his voyage is over.

The New York and New Jersey pilots are a set of hardy and reliable men, used to responsibility. Their training is a long and severe one. Many of them have been brought up in or near the harbors in which they ply their trade, and every rock and reef is known to them.

The first pilots in New York harbor were stationed at Sandy Hook, and met incoming vessels in whaleboats; and many a big vessel has had to wait outside the harbor for the flash of oars that told of the approaching pilot. In some small harbors this custom still remains, it is said, for the whaleboat is easy to handle and to embark from. But on the northern coasts the long, icy storms of winter demand a tougher boat, and later pilot boats have been stout, well-built little schooners of a type of their own, particularly adapted to their work. They have a cook, boat tender and boy to bring them in when the pilots are all "dropped." They are comfortably furnished and well provisioned.

Their Cruising Grounds

These boats have regular cruising grounds, but they are often blown far up or down the coast, as far north as the Newfoundland Banks, or as far south as Cape Hatteras. They are familiar with all the tracks of incoming and outgoing vessels, and they move here and there, ready to intercept a steamer or a fruit ship, or hurrying out to meet a vessel that they know is due, and for which a large price will be paid for the piloting. This pay is regulated by law, according to tonnage and draught of the ship, and is collected by the employees of the pilots.

One boat, known as the "station boat," is always kept near the harbor entrance in view of outward-bound ships, to receive on board the pilots who have steered them down the channels of the bay. Sometimes, because of darkness or stormy weather, some ship fails to drop her pilot, and has to sail with it to the nearest port from which he can return. Sometimes he is kept on board for weeks, sometimes he has to take a trip to foreign ports before he can return to his family.

If the night is very dark a vessel sometimes passes the pilot boat without seeing it, and finds itself in unfamiliar waters. In order to prevent this pilots show a bright light which can be seen from a long distance. But for these lights the tiny pilot boat might be unintentionally run down by the big vessel which is looking for its aid!

In Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In spring the apple blossoms
Come blowing down,
Softly, whitely, down, down;
They blow down the highway,
They blow on the grass,
They blow on my best gown,
As I pass.
In spring the apple blossoms
Just blow everywhere;
It's spring, and it's spring,
So I don't care!

Singapore

THE Malay Peninsula is a giant finger, which Asia sends into the East Indian Archipelago. Between it and the great mass of Sumatra there is the narrow strait of Malacca, and in the strait, about half a mile from the mainland, is a small island, called Singapore, which means Lion City. From its position it is called the key of the Far Eastern Seas. But, a century ago, no one in Europe knew anything about it, and the Sultan of Johore, who owned it, valued it so little that he sold it to an Englishman for a small sum of money. That was in 1819, and it was then a tiny fishing village. By another two years, it was a town of 10,000 inhabitants. Why was that? Because the British made it a free port, and the Dutch, who were then the great traders in these waters, would not allow foreign shipping to enter their chief port, Batavia, without paying heavy dues. The consequence was that Singapore grew much faster than Batavia. Now it is one of the greatest ports in the world, a big city, with splendid buildings and 250,000 people in it.

Why Singapore Is a Great Port

You see, it commands the Strait of Malacca, which is the western gate of the ocean road to China and Japan. It is, too, halfway between them and India, as well as on the direct route to Northern Australia. Then its harbor is so safe that it can be entered by three different channels, without the aid of a pilot. Once inside the narrow entrance, you would think the shipping strange. There are modern cruisers and merchant ships, built on the most up-to-date lines; sailing vessels, with their white sails and tall masts; shoe-like Chinese junks; great unwieldy Borneo tong-kangs, and numberless Malay sampans, as swift and graceful as Venetian gondolas.

In the streets all the races of the East meet; Malays in red sarongs, Parsees in pure white, Jews and Arabs in purple and crimson, Sikhs in Madras muslin, draped about them in Grecian folds, Klings in red and white, and, most of all, Chinese from the half-naked coolie to the rich merchant dressed in silk robes. There are many other races which lend variety to the moving life of Singapore—little Dyaks from Borneo, Tamil road-menders, Negro firemen, Lascar sailors, Hindus, Siamese, Javanese and Japanese.

In the Narrow Streets

In the native streets, they make a great din. Hawkers of seaweed jelly, water, fruits, vegetables, and cooked fish raise their voices in street cries, each in his own language, crowds of 'ricksha coolies, boatmen, and gharriemen, chatter and shout as they wait for hire. Hindu bullock drivers, urging their sleepy charges in their musical tongue, sometimes ending in a shrill scream. Mingling with it all is the clamor of the temples in the beating of tom-toms, ringing of bells, and the cry from the minarets, calling the Moslems to prayer.

There are no seasons in Singapore, because it is only two degrees from the equator, and it rains nearly every night. That is why, with a bright sun in the daytime, the vegetation grows so fast, is so green, and is so smothering, that an army of coolies is kept busy in keeping it back from the roads. There are no windows in the houses, only wooden shutters like Venetian blinds. Most tropical plants grow well in Singapore. But, if you were a visitor, you would remember best its variety and color, its blue sky and water, golden sunshine, vivid green vegetation, and the blaze of rich hues in the clothes of the native inhabitants.

The Wind in March

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wind in March blows over the hills,
And calls to the sleeping daffodils.
It wakes the trees from their winter rest,
And sends down twigs for the blackbird's nest.

In merry mood it removes the cap
From the schoolboy's curls, and away from the lap
Of his sister, making a floral chain,
Blows daisies into the grass again.

And when with a paper kite they play,
The March wind carries it far away,
And tosses it up till it seems as high
As the singing larks in the cloudless sky.

The Akeley Camera, Which Makes Screen Stars of Denizens of the Congo Jungle

New York, March 15,
Special Correspondence.

CARL E. AKELEY, explorer-inventor, returned from the Congo on March 13 on the Baltic, terminating a trip that began last July in search of gorillas. Mr. Akeley's return will have meaning for more various groups of people than are usually interested in an explorer's comings and goings.

The Museum of Natural History, which had an interest in the expedition, will be enriched by the acquisition of five gorilla specimens for study and exhibition. This is of tremendous importance to it because the gorilla, always very rare, is now on the road to extinction; and also because the museum is in need of good gorilla specimens.

Lovers of exciting news will thrill to the adventures of Miss Martha Miller, Mr. Akeley's secretary whom he took with him, and of little Alice Bradley, 6-year-old daughter of the writer, Mrs. Martha Hastings Bradley, who, with her husband, accompanied the expedition.

The Gorilla at Home

The moving picture public will get the most realistic part in looking for the first time at pictures made of the shy gorilla in his own jungle home. But it will mean even more to Mr. Akeley and the moving picture photographers, for they will realize the triumph of what is in many respects the most remarkable moving picture camera yet achieved, invented by Mr. Akeley.

Mr. Akeley had been in Africa three times before the just terminated trip, exploring, getting specimens for the museum, and making pictures. On the last trip before this he had with him the best moving picture camera then on the market, but it proved entirely inadequate to jungle needs. When, one day, his spearmen routed out a lion, and the most exciting and detailed drama he had yet seen was over before he could even get the camera set up, he decided that there was going to be a camera made strictly to jungle specifications, which were these:

Camera Requirements

He must be able to set it up almost instantaneously.

It must make clear pictures in the half-light of the jungle.

Pictures at long range must be as sharp as pictures close by.

It must make a panorama in any direction, up, down or diagonally, with a single operation.

Change of focus while photography was going on would be essential.

It must be possible to get an absolute level for the camera, regardless of what the tripod legs rested on.

The photographer must see the exact image continuously during any of these processes.

With all this it must be simpler to manipulate than any other camera. And, most important of all from one point of view, it must be noiseless.

This had all to be possible if Mr. Akeley was to achieve his desire of returning to Africa with the ideal camera for making pictures of the shy inhabitants of the half-dark jungle, ready to take what he could get at the moment it appeared, and to be able to switch instantly, if necessary, from taking a bird in the air to a lion in the distance or a snake crawling under the camera.

The Accomplishment

The inventor went to work, and when he had finished he had a camera that fulfilled his specifications as follows:

To set it up, the tripod is adjusted by giving a squeeze and a push apiece to three braces or "toggles," paying no attention to whether the legs are even or the tripod-top level. The camera is locked to this tripod by the instant pressure of two thumb screws. A level for the camera can be reached in a second, for the camera is mounted on a ball and socket, and has a spirit level attached to it. The snap of a spring releases the camera from the ball, and a tilt brings it to the proper position—indicated by the level—and the spring is snapped back, locking the camera into place on the ball. The camera can be carried loaded, for it has an inside magazine; it can be aimed instantaneously by pressing a release spring that permits its being whirled on its base; and the operator can focus or refocus it, without changing the position he has taken for photography, by the twist of a screw.

Time slightly less than one minute. Other cameras take from two to four minutes. This is largely because they have 12 thumb-screws to be adjusted in the three legs of the tripod; and because most cameras, having no inside magazine, must be loaded, and the film threaded into place.

If even a second counts, the Akeley camera may be set on a rock, a fence or the ground, clamped to its level in a second, and every operation, even making panoramas, managed without the tripod at all. And the operator can reload and "shoot" in 10 seconds—and professionals have done it in seven—by simply slipping a new magazine into place. One of the features contributing to this speed is that the film does not have to be threaded in, but snaps into place with a single motion, saving about one minute in the process.

New Shutter Openings

One of those expedients that seems so simple after it has been thought of solved the problem of taking photographs in the half-light of the jungle. This was to put the camera inside the shutter, instead of the shutter inside the camera. This shutter is a continuous piece of fabric, inserted between the inner and outer cases of the camera, and, as the camera is circular, the shutter can speed around it at a tremendous rate. This shutter has rectangular openings, instead of round, and this, combined with its speed, gives the film a larger amount of light to the fraction of a second than any other shutter. It is, in fact, 51-plus per cent efficient (the plus standing for the yet uncalculated amount of light admitted while the shutter opening, in coming and going, is anything less than squarely over the lens aperture). The average motion picture camera shutter is 65 per cent efficient, while "specials" have gone as high as 81 per cent. So, bebecause it can make its light supply go farthest, the Akeley can work in the darkest places.

For the same reason it can make clear long-distance pictures. Such pictures are made with a lens extended, telescope fashion, before the camera, and the tube swallows most of the light, and makes the dim pictures that one sometimes sees in the news releases of distant objects, such as airplanes or ships. And, naturally, a camera that can do with less light will make clearer pictures under such conditions.

Following an Object

Another thing in evidence at the movies is swiftly moving objects darting in and out of the picture. We have not criticized this because we have supposed that a camera could not keep a flying, circling object in focus all the time. The reason cameras have not been able to do this is that it takes two operations to "panoram," that is, one crank turns the camera from side to side, while another tilts it upward and downward. And a combination of these two motions is necessary for any diagonal following of an object. And, as the operator has to be turning the picture-taking crank, it means that to "panoram" readily he would have to have three hands. Of course he can use an assistant, but as only the operator can be watching the image, this means imperfect control.

In place of these two cranks, the Akeley camera has what appears to be a saucepan handle. With this the camera can be moved at any angle, at uniform speed, and with a single motion. Or, if it is necessary to turn the camera instantly from point to point of the compass, without taking consecutive pictures all the way, a touch will unlock the camera from its attachment to the panoram's flywheels, and it can be aimed anywhere as rapidly as a gun. And it does not matter whether the object aimed at is far or near, for there is a screw by which the focus may be instantly changed. And two hands are sufficient even here, for the screw is close to the "panoraming" handle, and a finger and thumb can be spared for the manipulation, while photography is going on.

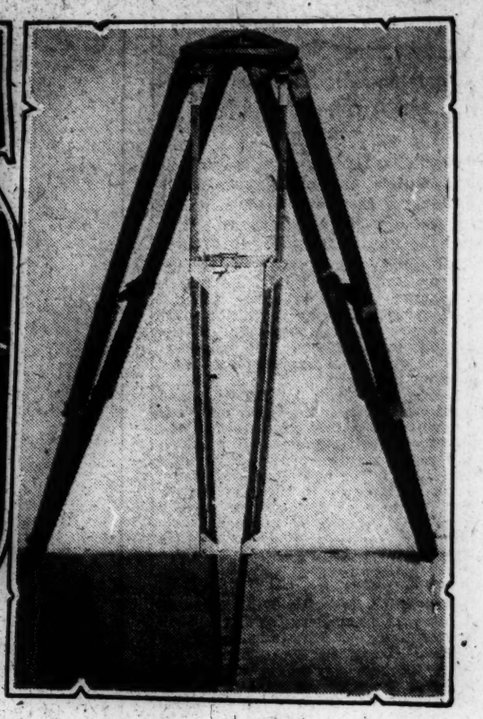
Finder Like a Periscope

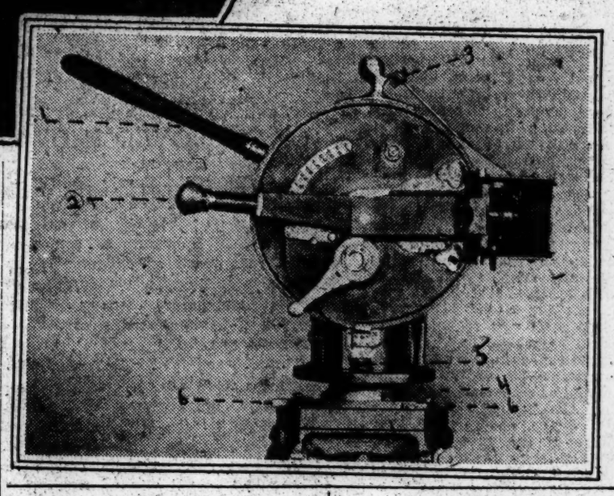
During these processes the operator is uninterruptedly watching, in the finder, the image of what he is photographing, three times enlarged. And he is doing it without changing his own position, whether the camera lens is aimed at the sky or the ground. This is made possible by a finder-tube that "breaks" in the middle, so that the operator always has a horizontal eye-piece to look into, after the fashion of a periscope. Another convenience is the arranging of the dials so that they may all be read from the rear of the camera. In fact, once a man takes his place at the eyepiece, there is nothing to move him.

And last of all the touch that matters nothing where people are concerned, but everything where wild animals are concerned. No matter how perfect a hiding place a man may have, the first clickety-click of an ordinary camera would frighten away any wild animal. So this camera was made almost silent—and it may be possible yet to develop complete silence.

When the camera was practically completed the United States went into the war. The trip to Africa, for which the camera had been invented, was indefinitely postponed, and the inventor plunged in again to adapt the camera to special uses for airplanes and ships. The Government used it, and is still doing so. And this kept the camera away from the public for some time, for the inventor turned the whole thing over to the Government, making cameras for it alone, and doing so at cost, as he declined to make anything out of the war. But the public has had glimpses of its work since the war, in such sensational instances as the Sheepshead Bay races, when, for the first time, racers were kept in the middle of the picture every yard around the track; and in the Man-o'-War race, which was said to be the finest piece of motion picture photography ever done.

And now, after several years of waiting, Mr. Akeley has returned from his African trip with the glad news that the camera did all that was expected of it, and more. The films are being held by the Museum of Natural History for editing and study, but before very long the public will be invited to an informal reception for the gorillas, elephants, and lions, in the jungles of the African congo.





Upper left—Changing a film is a matter of slipping an already loaded magazine into place.

Upper center—Wild elephants surprised by the camera.
Photograph from the American Museum of Natural History

Upper right—The tripod with its quickly adjustable "toggle" joints.

Center—Carl E. Akeley, explorer and inventor.

Lower right—How the finder is kept at eye level no matter where the lens is aimed.

Diagram of the Akeley camera.

1—"Panoram" handle by which camera may be aimed in any direction.
2—"Floating" eyepiece, which operator can keep on a level with his eye, still seeing image regardless of direction of lens.
3—Focus screw by which focus may be changed while photography is going on.
4—Metal ball on which camera rests.
5—Spirit level for poising camera correctly on ball.
6—Eccentric clamp spring for locking camera to ball base when level is indicated.

Princely Home Becomes Bank

Another of Berlin's princely houses has just been sold, the Blücher Palace, a dull, flat-faced, red sandstone villa inside the Brandenburg Gate, on the Pariser Platz, at the top of Unter den Linden. Its history is international. It was given to Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, "Marshal Forwards," as a thank-offering for the victories of 1814, which the name of the Pariser Platz itself commemorates. Prince Blücher, its former owner, now lives in England; he sold it, for many millions of marks, to a Lett newly come home from America; and its ground floor will soon be used by an American bank.

AERONAUTICS

Night Flying

By EDWARD P. WARNER
Professor of Aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

THE choice of air routes for commercial exploitation, discussed in this column last week, must depend to some extent on the type of flying which is possible, having regard to the nature of the country traversed and the extent of the landing facilities which have been provided. The effect of the possibility of flying at night is the most conspicuous example of such an influence over the location of air transport undertakings. Many routes which would be very attractive if it were possible to carry out the trips during the night are quite hopeless as long as all flying must be done by daylight.

It is obvious that the advantages of aerial travel on any really long journey, too long to be completed in a single day, are seriously diminished if it is impossible to continue operations on a 24-hour schedule. In going from coast to coast in the United States, for example, three days are required if no progress is made at night, and this offers relatively little gain over the speed of the best trains. By flying continuously, on the other hand, the trip could be accomplished in two nights and a day, and the loss of working time in going from New York to San Francisco would be little more than the present loss in going from New York to Chicago.

The New York-Chicago route itself furnishes another example of a line which cannot be exploited with real effectiveness except by night flying. The time between the two cities by air is about eight hours under commercial conditions, and if all of this time must be taken from the working day the effective speed of the service will be only a little greater, from the standpoint of the business man, than that of the limited trains which cover the distance in a total time of 20 hours, 12 of them at night. In fact, inability to carry on at night will seriously impair the value of any air service except those which run over combined land and water routes where changes of vehicle are now required or those which are especially favored by geographical circumstance in some one of the other ways summarized in last week's article.

Need of Lighted Fields

Flying by night involves many special technical problems, and not all of them have been solved as yet. Night flying with express and mail has been undertaken in some instances, and is likely to continue, at least under the pressure of emergency, for chances of accident can be taken when the pilot flies alone and carries an inanimate cargo which would be inexcusable with a load of passengers who are not inclined to accept any special hazard. Reducing the subject to its simplest elements, it is evident that commercial night flying will be safe only when aircraft are absolutely insured against the possibility of having to land suddenly at a destination other than that intended, or alternatively, when the provision of landing fields has become so extended that a pilot whose engine may stop will be sure of finding somewhere below him, near enough to be reached by an ordinary glide, a smooth and properly lighted field.

Contrary to general belief among non-fliers, the mere act of flying at night, the control of the machine in the air and the making of a landing on a field properly illumined by flood lights, offers but little difficulty. Flying at night with a clear sky is far easier than flying in the clouds by day, for the stars afford a means of holding a true course and of observing departures from an even keel which is lacking when among the clouds.

The Airship Possibilities

At the present time there is only one way to secure complete protection against the possibility of a forced landing. Only by using an airship, the lift of which is independent of its motion through the air, does it become possible to dismiss the forced landing completely from thought as a potential form of trouble, and it is to the airship that we should look for much of our long-distance air transport at present.

By using a large number of power plants in an airplane, however, the probability of simultaneous failure of enough of them to make a landing necessary becomes at least exceedingly remote. The chief hope for the use of the airplane for carrying passengers at night and over difficult country therefore lies in the design of machines with at least five or six completely distinct power plants.

In any case it is obvious that the successful night-flying machine must be a very large one, not only in order to incorporate several engines as a safeguard against forced landings, but also to provide room for more commodious quarters for the passengers than are possible at present. Great strides have been made in catering to the comfort of the traveler by air, but if virtually continuous trips lasting 24 hours or more are to be undertaken, it is evident that something much more elaborate than the present cabins will be required.

Cost of Fields

The second of the two possible means of making night flying safe, the provision of a large number of landing fields along the route, is simple and straightforward enough but rather expensive. The average annual cost of maintenance of a landing field large enough and well enough kept up to be of any real service amounts to at least $9000 a year, including interest on the original investment, and the cost of keeping up such a field every 10 miles along the route from New York to Chicago would therefore be nearly $1,000,000 a year. In a few years, when civil flying is fairly under way, this may seem a very small sum for the benefits received, but it is far too large a burden to be undertaken by private capital at present.

Night flying over water is in some ways easier than flying over land. One can remain at a low altitude over water, as the surface is smooth and free from obstruction, and the moon on a clear night gives all the light that a skillful pilot requires for safe landing. Navigation while traveling low and close to the shore is much aided by observation of the lighthouses, which serve quite as well for that purpose as do the lights of cities when flying over the land.

No one who has made a study of commercial flying can doubt the necessity of night flying or the certainty of its advent. It will come, however, only after the way has been paved by extensive work under easier conditions and after aeronautical engineers have risen to the occasion and produced types of passenger aircraft as far beyond any actual existing, in size, power and commodiousness, as the aircraft of today are beyond those of 10 years ago.

The necessities of aerial transport seem to be taking precedence even over the problems of international finance and depreciated exchanges as a means of bringing all nations of Europe together for discussion. While the conference at Genoa yet hangs fire, there was held in London from Feb. 14 to Feb. 17 an international airship conference to consider the standardization of arrangements concerned with the commercial use of airships and particularly the means of mooring ships and the types of fittings to be employed for that purpose. The conference was unofficial, but its results seem likely to prove of great importance, as a detailed report on the questions arising has been issued and appears as the work of representatives from the United States, the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Spain. In addition to these countries, Japan, Switzerland and Tzecho-Slovakia expressed their interest and intimated their acceptance of the particulars accentuating the calling of the conference. It is very evident that European nations have not lost faith in the future use of the large types of lighter-than-air craft.

MUSIC

A New "Ocean" Symphony Heard in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16—(Special Correspondence) — Minneapolis symphony concert audiences have been favored during the past two seasons with first American performances of two symphonies by the gifted young Swede, Kurt Atterberg. Last season the second symphony made an excellent impression and at the concert last Friday night Mr. Oberhoffer introduced the third, or "Ocean" symphony.

This later composition shows a far greater mastery over the minutiæ of orchestral possibilities, and gives evidence of greater spontaneity in a purely creative sense. The reasons for this are perfectly obvious. Atterberg loves the sea. Its varying moods have a peculiar fascination for him, and he has sought to picture these moods in what is really a triad of tone poems.

Fortunately there was no program from the composer regarding the composition, or compositions, depending upon the point of view, and so one could wander at will amid the delightful maze of harmonic complexities and give the imagination all the freedom imaginable. Mr. Atterberg evinces great skill in melodic inventiveness and the orchestral color scheme admirably suggests what is indicated in the sub-titles. The first of these, "Summer Morning Haze," is highly impressionistic, realistically portrayed by the string sections. Once in a while a sudden lifting of this haze allows little flashes and gleams of the sun to penetrate through, while underneath is always heard the monotonous murmuring of the sea.

In the second movement, with the title, "Storm," Atterberg has attempted to recreate some of his experiences at the seacoast when the waves are dashing high, the wind is howling wild, and reverberating peals of thunder mingle with torrents of rain. Here the brass section and percussion instruments indulge in a perfect orgy of noise. The composer has not disdained to use every legitimate means in securing effects. There are dissonances that under the conditions are quite reasonable, and there is great resourcefulness in the use of contrasts by introducing quiet spaces suggestive of the safety and security of the fjords. Altogether the movement is extremely effective in its purpose, while it never gives the impression of exaggeration, at any rate to anyone who has passed through similar experiences to those that were the source of inspiration.

"Summer Night," the title given to the final movement, will doubtless be considered by many to be the crown of the whole composition. An alto flute motive, that recurs again and again, gives an appropriate atmospheric setting. It suggests more a northern summer night than one in a warmer clime. There is a steely beauty, a somewhat glacial glow, and again a gossamer web, spun from frozen dew drops, crystalline clear, that even in summer time bring the cold breath of the north with them. The sun goes down like thunder in the thrilling climax. It must be the sun for nothing else could suggest such a phantasmagoria of orchestral color, unless it were the necessity for creating a climax to close with.

This composition is well worth the consideration of conductors who are looking for orchestral novelties which, while modern, do not pass beyond the bounds of reason. It also shows that Atterberg is a composer who must be reckoned with among the younger generation of symphonic writers.

Josef Lhevinne, who appeared as soloist, gave a highly finished and supremely technical rendering of the Tschaikowsky concerto in B flat minor.

One of the most interesting personalities we have had in the city this season is the young English pianist, Myra Hess, who played with the orchestra recently, choosing the Rachmaninoff C minor concerto for her debut. She is one of the most finished performers we have had here in many years. Her interpretations are based upon the soundest musical good taste and refinement. She made a profound impression and was obliged to respond to the enthusiasm evoked, by giving a number of extra pieces. J. E. D.

DRAWING EXHIBIT OPENS TOMORROW

Water Colors, Models and Photographs Also Shown at Boston Architects' Display

Exhibition of drawings, water colors, models and photographs made during the past year is to be shown by the Boston Society of Architects and the Boston Architectural Club in their joint annual display at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, beginning with a reception tonight. The reception is by invitation only for a professional inspection of the exhibits by architects. The exhibition will be open to the general public tomorrow morning.

Distinctive work by Harvard and Technology students, pen and ink drawings of stately white towers and squatty suburban homes, will vie with the more mature work of Boston's architects. The new Federal Reserve Bank Building by R. Clipston Sturgis and Princeton University's ornate chapel by Cram & Ferguson are outstanding representations among a showing of exceptional drawings.

In the sketches displayed of proposed buildings, the five drawings of a Harvard Bridge War Memeorial and a new hotel on Berkeley Street will attract an eye for the beautiful. Charles Greco, Boston architect, has been specially invited to exhibit his greatest work of the past year. He has responded with a plaster cast model of the proposed Jewish synagogue of Cleveland, now accepted by the Jewish commission expecting to build the synagogue within the year.

Another feature of the exhibition is Stanley White's model of his out-of-doors theater now in process of construction. A spacious amphitheater seating 8000 people, it will be used for the first time in 1925 for the presentation of the pageant commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth year since the Battle of Lexington. The historic bridge and stream will be reproduced in detail. A wide level for pageants and a receding background of evergreens are worked out with architectural accuracy.

Nor does the exhibition lack color. The black and white drawings, somber gray casts and wood models are touched with the brighter hues. Stained glass windows in vivid reds and soft blues seek to disprove the historian's contention that the making of stained glass so common in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries is entirely a lost art. Local interior decorators have responded generously with rich old-period furniture of Georgian and Italian groups in the allied arts section, and florists have aided with a profusion of evergreens, flowered festoons and borders.

William G. Perry, Boston architect, chairman of the exhibition committee, is in charge of arrangements.

MANY TO ATTEND CHAMBER BANQUET

More Than 1000 People Expected to Hear Mr. Lodge

According to the rate at which applications are being received for the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce annual banquet, arranged for April 5 at the Copley-Plaza, more than 1000 people from all over Massachusetts will be present to hear Senator Henry Cabot Lodge discuss the accomplishments of the Washington Conference and the four-power treaty now being debated in the United States Senate. Two addresses on the St. Lawrence River waterways project will be made, one by Senator Joseph E. Ramsdell of Louisiana, in favor of the project and the other by Congressman S. Wallace Dempsey, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, against it.

Governor Cox will speak on "Massachusetts, the Giant." Many prominent New Englanders are included among the guests to be present for the banquet. Horace A. Carter, president of the state chamber, is in charge of the meeting and banquet. The annual meeting will be held during the day with John E. Oldham speaking on a plan for the consolidation of the New England railroads.

The morning session to be held at the Hotel Brunswick will include reports of the various officers, appointment of committees and election of directors for the various organizations making up the state chamber. At the afternoon session the legislative program for 1922 will be discussed by B. Loring Young, speaker of the Massachusetts House, and an open discussion of the need of constructive public opinion will be held.

GEORGE CREEL WANTS RADICAL THIRD PARTY

No lawyers, a very few judges, government ownership of commodities, no inherited wealth, initiative, referendum and recall, no Kansas labor courts, and federal education are among the ideas that should be incorporated in the platform of a third political party, in the opinion of George Creel, chief publicity expert of the Wilson Administration during the World War. Mr. Creel disclosed his views regarding the third party, which he hopes to see formed, in a speech at the Ford Hall forum, last night, his topic being "The Future of Progressivism."

There is need, Mr. Creel said, of a radical party. He expressed regret "that the progressive movement is a thing of so many little divided groups." The old parties, he declared, are still thinking in terms of 1861.

REV. MR. MASSEE ACCEPTS CALL

The Rev. J. C. Massee, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., in a letter to the members of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church of this city, read at the morning service yesterday, officially accepted the call to the pulpit of the Tremont Temple church and will preach his first sermon as its minister Sunday, April 16. Dr. Massee, who succeeds the Rev. Cortland Myers now in California, will receive $10,000 a year.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS TO ORIGINAL AIMS

Edward M. Lewis, Dean of the Massachusetts Agricultural College

Dean of Massachusetts Institution Says That Maximum of Practical and Technical Subjects Are Being Taught Today

AMHERST, Mass., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—The oft repeated charge that the Massachusetts Agricultural College has strayed away from its original purpose and has quite neglected instruction in agriculture is denied by Edward W. Lewis, dean of the college, who as acting president of the institution during the recent absence of the president, Kenyon L. Butterfield, has been engaged in gathering exhaustive information on that point, preparatory to a report to the Legislature.

Dean Lewis was seen by a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, to whom he said "It can be shown conclusively that agricultural instruction is stressed by far more today than ever before and that the college has less the character of a state college or university than at any time in its history. A fundamental mistake is to suppose that these colleges were established for nothing but to train boys to become practical farmers. The idea of a liberal education was originally linked closely with the idea of a technical and scientific training, indeed a liberal education based on this was the basic idea. There is today being taught in the college a maximum of practical and technical subjects as against a minimum of scientific and general subjects.

"The aim of the college as expressed by its first president was 'first, to make intelligent, thoroughly educated men, and secondly to make practical agriculturists.' But it does not mean that students are to be kept in ignorance of certain things lest they should be above their calling. It is plain that farming will never take its true place, nor farmers have the influence in the government of our land which they ought to have, until they take their place with those in other professions, not only as men of power and practical ability, but as men of learning and culture. Those who claim that the farmer's life forbids this result, have never yet fully appreciated the farm as a place for study and thought."

Dean Lewis referred to the schedule in 1898, by which purely agricultural lines offered only 787 hours out of a total of 6104 while the humanities had 1421 hours. In fact two-thirds of the time, allowing for military drill, was devoted to pure and applied science. In 1906, when President Butterfield, who is still in office, took charge, of 160 semester credits required for graduation every student had to take 16 in English, eight in French, seven in German and eight in history, economics and government, a total of 39, while the requirement in so-called practical agricultural subjects was only 14. The student could not possibly take more than 43 points in practical subjects even by election.

"Now, contrast this with the present," said Dean Lewis, "when only one-tenth of a student's time is required in the humanistic studies. Let me quote to you the words of President Butterfield in 1911: 'The chief purpose of the college is to prepare men and women for the agricultural vocations. In this statement the term "agricultural" is used in the broadest sense. Courses are offered which give efficiency in various practical pursuits, such as general farming, landscape gardening, forestry and arboriculture. Students also qualify for positions in institutions designed for investigations in many sciences underlying the great agricultural industry, for teaching in agricultural colleges and high schools and for business occupations having connection with the farm and needing expert service.'"

"I cannot refrain from quoting the report of the Committee on Agriculture of the State Grange presented in Springfield at the annual meeting. We earnestly desire to see our agricultural college maintain its position as one of the leading agriculaural colleges in America. We believe that the courses of instruction should be as thorough, as broad and as liberal as those of any other college on the ground that the farmer desires as good an education as any other citizen. We especially protest against the tendency in certain quarters to restrict the teaching of such subjects as science, history, economics, etc., as subjects which are of vital importance to the agricultural industry and to life on the farm."

"I believe, with the Grange," said Dean Lewis, "that in order to deal fairly with the boys of Massachusetts who will hereafter attend the college, we must give them not less but more of those subjects that prepare for life and citizenship. No one will pretend that a tenth part of a boy's time in college is sufficient for his education as a citizen and as a man. Will anyone say that we are not, as Emerson put it, 'sacrificing the man on the farm for the farmer.' The truth is there is more agriculture taught here today than ever before and at least 50 per cent less of 'other things.'"

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYED SHOWN

WASHINGTON, March 20—Of 14 principal industries, 10 showed an increase in the number of persons employed in February as compared with January, while four showed a decrease, according to a tabulation of reports announced today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The iron and steel industry led with an increase of 9.3 per cent., and the automobile industry was next with a gain of 4.8 per cent. The greatest decrease in numbers employed, 10.1 per cent, was shown in the cotton finishing industry.

ASSETS CONCEALED, CREDITORS CHARGE

Burgess, Lang & Company, Bankers, Before Federal Court in Bankruptcy Hearing

There is before the federal court today an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Burgess, Lang & Co., bankers of 199 Washington Street, in which allegations of insolvency are made and it is charged that they have defrauded creditors by concealment of assets and failure to give an accounting for negotiable securities that were intrusted to them. Three creditors are the petitioners with claims aggregating $7500. Philip J. Sondheim, their counsel who filed the petition, said that the company admitted being insolvent in stating its inability to return the securities mentioned in the petition and that it was his belief that the total liabilities of the company would amount to $1,000,000 or more and that 100 creditors were affected.

The petitioners are Frederick W. Stetson, Herman Wolff and Albert J. A. Hamilton, with claims of $5000, $2000 and $500 respectively. They were customers of the banking firm which had offices at 50 State Street before removing to the Washington Street address. The petitioners claim that securities were intrusted to the firm as their bankers, and that the owners are unable to secure their return.

The firm of Burgess, Lang & Co. has promoted and financed many building and industrial enterprises in the New England states and in New York. Both William N. Burgess of Lexington and Howard W. Lang of 49 Mt. Vernon Street, are well known and prominent in Boston financial circles and are connected with many corporations.

Charges of giving preference to certain creditors are made in the petition which alleges that "on March 15, 1922, while insolvent, the respondents did transfer a portion of their property to one or more of their creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over other creditors, and did permit, while insolvent, a creditor or creditors to obtin a preference through legal proceedings, all within the last four months."

The petitioners also allege that they have made due inquiry of the respondents as to the names of the parties who have thus benefited and their location, for the purpose of learning where their property now is deposited and that their demands for the names or location of the property and for the return of it have been refused.

Mr. Burgess is interested as trustee in the Albany Warehouse Trust, Boston Building Trust, City Building Trust, Haverhill Building Trust, Lowell Warehouse Trust, Lowell Building Trust, Springfield Warehouse Trust, Suffolk Building Trust, Worcester Building Trust, and others and is director in the Bay State Storage and Warehouse Company, Beacon Trust Company, F. I. Horton Corporation, Lincoln County Power Company, Inc., Needham Tire Company and others. Mr. Lang is a director or trustee in a large number of corporations, including most of those in which his partner is interested.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING RING IS UNCOVERED

MIAMI, Fla., March 20—A bootlegging ring has been uncovered here which was so thoroughly organized that its contracts were backed by some Miami bankers who also acted as trustees for the funds covering large sales, Colonel L. G. Nutt of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has reported to R. A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner.

The conveying of liquor from nearby foreign shores, the report said, "was a minor transaction, compared with the program for putting it ashore and shipping it to northern points."

SECRETARIAL SCHOOL DEAN ENCOURAGES RECREATION

Boston University Official Thinks That Athletics, Sorority Activities and Social Functions Are Part of Students' Training

College activities outside of studies are not non-essentials, as many seem to think, in the belief of T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the College of Secretarial Science of Boston University, who has nearly 1000 students in his department. Participation in athletics, sorority activities and social functions, if not carried to an extreme, is as much a part of the education gained in college as classroom work, in his opinion. In fact, he advises the freshmen girls in making up their programs to allow time for such activities.

One reason perhaps for Dean Davis' viewpoint is the fact that his own college boys are not far in the background. He was graduated from Boston University in 1917. For a time he was connected with the College of Business Administration, and in 1919 organized the College of Secretarial Science. The rapid increase in the number of students and the addition of a new college building and a clubhouse in his short régime are indications of his success.

It was in order that the girls might have a place to entertain their friends and hold meetings of clubs and societies that the new clubhouse was built. There the sororities have their rooms, rehearsals for plays are held and friends may be entertained. There are also recitation and study rooms and a kitchen where the girls may cook dainties.

Dean Davis does not believe in the English lecture system, under which it is left to a large extent to the student himself whether he attends classes. Mr. Davis believes this attitude is mistaken, at least for girls taking vocational training.

"We are interested in the individual girl," he said. "If she doesn't pass we want to know why. We have a faculty advisory system whereby the work of each student is looked after by a member of the faculty who knows her personal problems."

Dean Davis has an elaborate system of keeping in touch with the individual student. Prominent in his office is a cabinet where is filed a picture of every girl enrolled in college and a brief résumé of what she has done and is doing this year. The Dean can tell you just who is interested in athletics, or in studies, in administrative work; who gets through easily, and who has to study hard for her grades, but is equally dependable.

"Some people might criticize this individual method and say it belonged to a high school period," said Dean Davis. "But in training for specific vocational work, such as a secretary, it is necessary to pay attention to details."

It is probable that the curriculum for next year will be added to according to Dean Davis. A faculty committee is now at work on it. Psychology, philosophy and ethics will probably be required for the bachelor of secretarial science degree after this year.

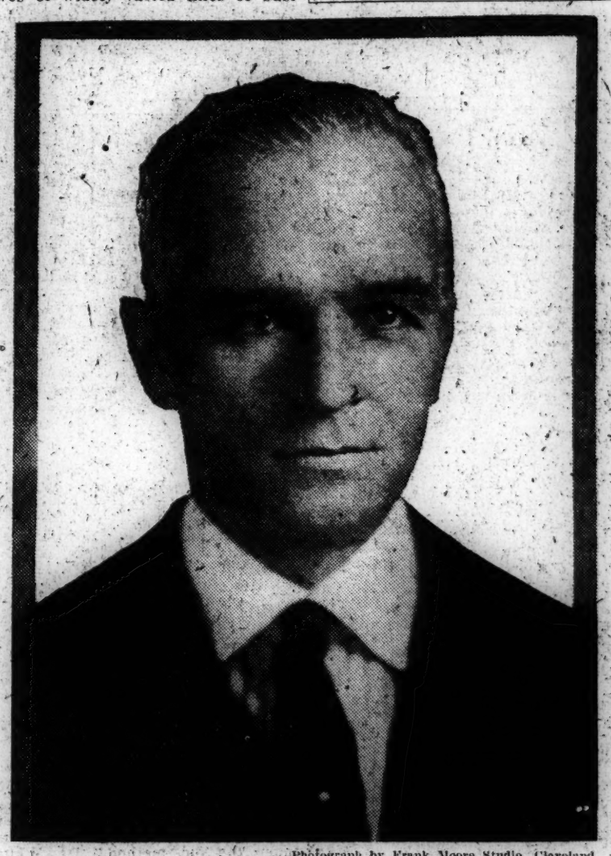
"We believe that emphasis must be laid upon the broadening and cultural side of education, no matter what vocation you are training for," said Mr. Davis. "We are training the girls for living."

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU REVIVED

"Before You Invest, Investigate" Is Its Slogan—Business Men Behind It

More complete protection of the Boston public against "fly-by-night" promoters is one of the desired ends in the renewed activities of the Boston Better Business Bureau, which has been reorganized with Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank, as president, Charles L. Greene of Cleveland as executive manager, and a large new directorate. Its slogan will be "Before You Invest, Investigate."

Credit for the inception of this bureau is due to the Pilgrim Publicity Association, but it had become inactive of late. The New England Investment Bankers Association now has rallied to its support, while in the directorate will be found representatives of widely varied lines of business responsibility. The bureau under the management of Mr. Greene, who for five years has been active head of a similar and most active and successful bureau in Cleveland, will assume a more aggressive attitude toward unfair dealings and will not wait for actual perpetration of frauds, before investigating and warning. In fact the strength of such an organization lies in publicity and in setting a high standard for advertising. Control is to be exercised by obtaining and spreading information about risky projects or unreliable brokers and by helping the authorities with evidence whenever and wherever possible.



Photograph by Frank Moore Studio, Cleveland

Edward L. Greene, Who Is to Head Better Business Bureau in Boston

The organization will begin active operation about April 1, and prominent business and financial institutions of Boston are behind it. The avowed purpose is to promote integrity in business and advertising. Bureaux of this kind are operating in Washington, St. Louis, and Indianapolis and are projected in Columbus and Cincinnati.

The directorate of the reorganized bureau includes, beside the president and manager already named, George B. Johnson, president of R. H. White Company, as vice-president, Freeman Hinckley of Wrenn Brothers as treasurer, and Charles G. Bancroft, president International Trust Company; E. E. Conway, president Hallet & Davis Piano Company; H. E. Hagan of the Oblast Shoe Shoe Company, Victor Heath of the Ferdinand Furniture Company, C. B. Marble of the Priscilla Publishing Company, St. John Morgan, president Lamson & Hubbard Company; Julius C. Morse of the Leopold Morse Company, James Nowell of Lee, Higginson & Co., George R. Nutter, formerly president Boston Chamber of Commerce, Marcel Smith of the Smith Patterson Company, William F. Rogers, advertising manager, Boston Evening Transcript; Edward Westfall, publisher Boston American; Edward Woods of Hinckley & Woods.

Financial interests all over the country, as well as the investing public, have been aroused over the continued activities of bucketshops and unreliable promoters and have come to realize that the "blue sky laws must have public support to be enforced. But timely investigation and information broadcast will do much to protect the unwary. Small investors have been badly victimized, as court and bankruptcy records show. The Massachusetts blue sky law doubtless will be greatly helped by the work of the bureau and not the least benefit will be its efforts to prevent irresponsible and fraudulent advertising of stocks or merchandise.

DR. HOFFMAN APPOINTED DEAN

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., March 20—Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, first vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company, has accepted an offer to become dean of the second-year school in the Babson Institute. He will continue connection with the Prudential Company as consulting statistician. His work for the Babson Institute will be the development of Roger W. Babson's training course for business executives. A new group of buildings is to be constructed at the institute, including a laboratory of industrial processes.

IRISH SOCIETY VOTES SUPPORT TO ADVOCATES OF REPUBLIC

Representatives of Mr. de Valera Tell State Association for Recognition That London Delegates Broke Their Promise

After hearing Austin Stack and John J. O'Kelly, representatives of Eamon de Valera, the second annual convention of the Massachusetts Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic yesterday, in Faneuil Hall, adopted resolutions in support of the Irish "republic" and sent a cable message to Mr. de Valera telling of the action. Nearly 300 persons were at the convention, many of them being women. When at the end of the addresses President John E. Harrigan called on all supporters of Eamon de Valera and the Irish Republic to stand up, a number remained seated, and there were cries of "Throw them out!" Mr. Harrigan quickly called for the resumption of business and there was no further disorder.

At the convention and at a meeting that filled Boston Opera House last night, Mr. Stack and Mr. O'Kelly made impassioned speeches against the Irish Free State treaty. The Irish delegates to London had been tricked into signing this treaty, they said, and had thereby disobeyed instructions given them by the Dail Eireann and Mr. de Valera.

Strife Called Needless

"There need not be another bit of strife, not another bit of friction in Ireland, if the men who now hold the destiny of Ireland in their hands and say they are fighting ultimately for a republic will now do the right thing," Mr. Shack told the convention. "If the constitution of the Irish Free State is so amended as to include a republic for Ireland, then there shall be no friction and Ireland shall not be divided. Ireland will be together to a man, to keep and preserve the republic. If there is to be no republic, but the people choose an Irisn Free State, then friction there must be, friction such as many of us would wish there never could be. But I say and firmly believe that Ireland, holding a pistol in one hand and the Irish Free State treaty in the other, will hold out for a republic."

Mr. O'Kelly spoke briefly in Gaelic and then in English. "Since I reached your shores 48 hours ago," he said, "there is no question put to me so often as why it was that de Valera did not accompany the Irish delegation that signed the unfortunate treaty of the Irish Free State in London. De Valera did not go because the Dail Eireann did not want to put him in the position of accepting something that the Irish people would turn down. We knew our delegates would be offered something, something that we could not accept because England was not prepared to give and we would vote down what they brought back if it was anything less than a republic.

Broken Promise Charged

It would be a great fiasco, we realized, to have our president as one of the delegates. I assure you solemnly that the delegates broke their promise to Dail Eireann when they signed the treaty without first having submitted it to the Irish Cabinet in Dublin. The Irish people will not accept the Irish Free State."

Both speakers decried what they called an attempt by the Free Staters to hold an immediate election to form the constitution of the Irish Free State. The voting lists, they said, were prepared two years ago and 400,000 young men and young women, who have since reached the voting ages, 21 for men and 30 for women, would never consent to anything but an Irish republic.

The Rev. Michael O'Flannagan said that before he left Ireland he was a little apprehensive of the personnel of the committee going to London, but had been assured by Mr. de Valera that it was all right. "He was fooled," said the speaker, who announced that for himself he would never consent to the treaty nor would he swear allegiance to the British King.

WORK DRIVE BEGUN FOR VETERANS

Canvassing of Employers Started From Legion Headquarters

Active canvassing of employers in Boston and vicinity, by telephone and personal calls, in search of work for unemployed members of the American Legion began today from the Legion's headquarters at the State House. Anyone who can give employment to a veteran of the World War is asked by the Legion's officers to call the State House office of the employment committee, Haymarket 4600. The committee is headed by Maj. Joseph W. Bartlett of Newton.

Mayor Curley has issued a proclamation calling on citizens of Boston to do all possible to provide employment for members of the Legion, and making today "employment day" for the purpose. In part the proclamation says:

"As Mayor of this city, the situation has been engaging my thought and energy since I entered upon my administration, and, while I have taken measures to secure funds to begin a number of necessary constructive works which will put many idle men to work and measurably relieve the acuteness of the unemployment problem, it is essential that the official efforts of the municipal government should be supplemented by those of every private enterprise and employer in the community. In all cases I have ordered that preference in employment be given to veterans of the European war who were called upon to make, and did make, sacrifices for the protection of our country, the defense of our national honor and the safeguarding of American Government principles and democracy."

LABOR SUPPORTS RECLAMATION PLAN

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—Support of the proposed Colorado River reclamation project and to plans for the fullest development of the Mississippi system in its entirety, is given by the American Federation of Labor in a special report to President Samuel Gompers, which has just been made public.

Administration plans for initiating legislation, looking to the carrying out of a general reclamation policy with respect to these two important projects will await the return to Washington of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover is engaged in an extensive investigation of the Colorado River project during his western trip. At the same time the American Federation of Labor is attempting to line up Congress in support of its own program, which holds that "immense tracts of land, the richest in the world, can, throughout this valley and the desert, be brought under a high state of cultivation."

WAKEFIELD MAY VOTE ON GAS SALE

WAKEFIELD, Mass., March 20—The first referendum ever held in Wakefield on a public question probably will take place on Tuesday, March 28, when, if recommendations of the special gas committee and town finance commission are adopted at tonight's town meeting, the voters of the town will decide whether to sell their municipal lighting plant. This action was contemplated last Monday, but deferred because of confusion resulting from a motion to adjourn at 10 p. m.

The Malden & Melrose Company has made the town its first definite offer, $300,000 for the plant and franchise. Chairman Marcus Beebe of the light board says that the rates offered or in prospect for the next five years are not sufficiently lower than those under municipal ownership, but he favors the sale because the town needs the $300,000 to help reduce its tax rate and to finance its new high school, and believes the consumers will be in no worse position.

John M. Cameron, former commissioner, issued a statement yesterday, also favoring the sale. His sucessor, Frank A. Nelson, stands for retaining the plant, while Commissioner S. H. Brooks has made no statement.

It is expected that the motion to have a referendum will also precipitate a lively discussion of the merits of the sale proposal, but that the town, after hearing it, will provide a means by which all citizens may vote. Proponents of selling the plant issued a statement last night to the effect that the opponents were preparing to block even the referendum proposal tonight.

WESTERN COLLEGES SAID TO BE GAINING

Western universities are becoming the leaders in American collegiate education, Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, told the Cornell Club of New England at its annual banquet Saturday night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Educational equilibrium," he said, "is shifting from the Atlantic seaboard. The great state universities have come into touch with the people, more so than any other institution.

In this great development of state universities there is also grave danger. The State is not always guided by the highest ideals. The colleges cannot do certain things because the Legislature refuses to act."

Cornell, he asserted, has the freedom from direction of an endowed institution and at the same time reaches the people as only a state college can.

GAS EXPERTS' TRIP VIEWED AS STRANGE SEQUEL TO TREATY

Further Evidence Seen of Anglo-American Military Entente

(Reprinted from International Edition)

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Special)—The recent arrival in the United States of a delegation of three gas warfare expects of the British Army to study the processes of gas manufacture here is the subject of much comment and may well be featured in the discussion of the conference treaties now pending before the Senate.

They are here by way of a return visit for a tour of investigation of British Army gas processes made some time ago by a group of American officers. It has a double significance. In the first place it is a concrete illustration of a rapprochment between the naval and military forces of the two countries and a restoration of the close cooperation which preceded the armistice. In the second place, it is of prime sifinificance in connection with the Conference treaty which forbids the use of gas in warfare as between the signatories. It is in this connection that the visit of the British experts is regarded as a curious, if not a cynical, commentary on the work of the Conference.

The present exchange of data on gas warfare, it was intimated, is only a preliminary to further cooperation of the kind between the military and naval arms of the two countries. Subsequent conferences and interchanges will deal with more recent inventions, including development in aircraft carrier designs.

All this is in line with the aims of the Anglo-American entente cordiale, for which the basis was assiduously fostered in the Washington Conference, but cooperation on matters of chemical gas and latest war developments certainly lays the Conference treaties wide open to criticism for those who have the will to criticize.

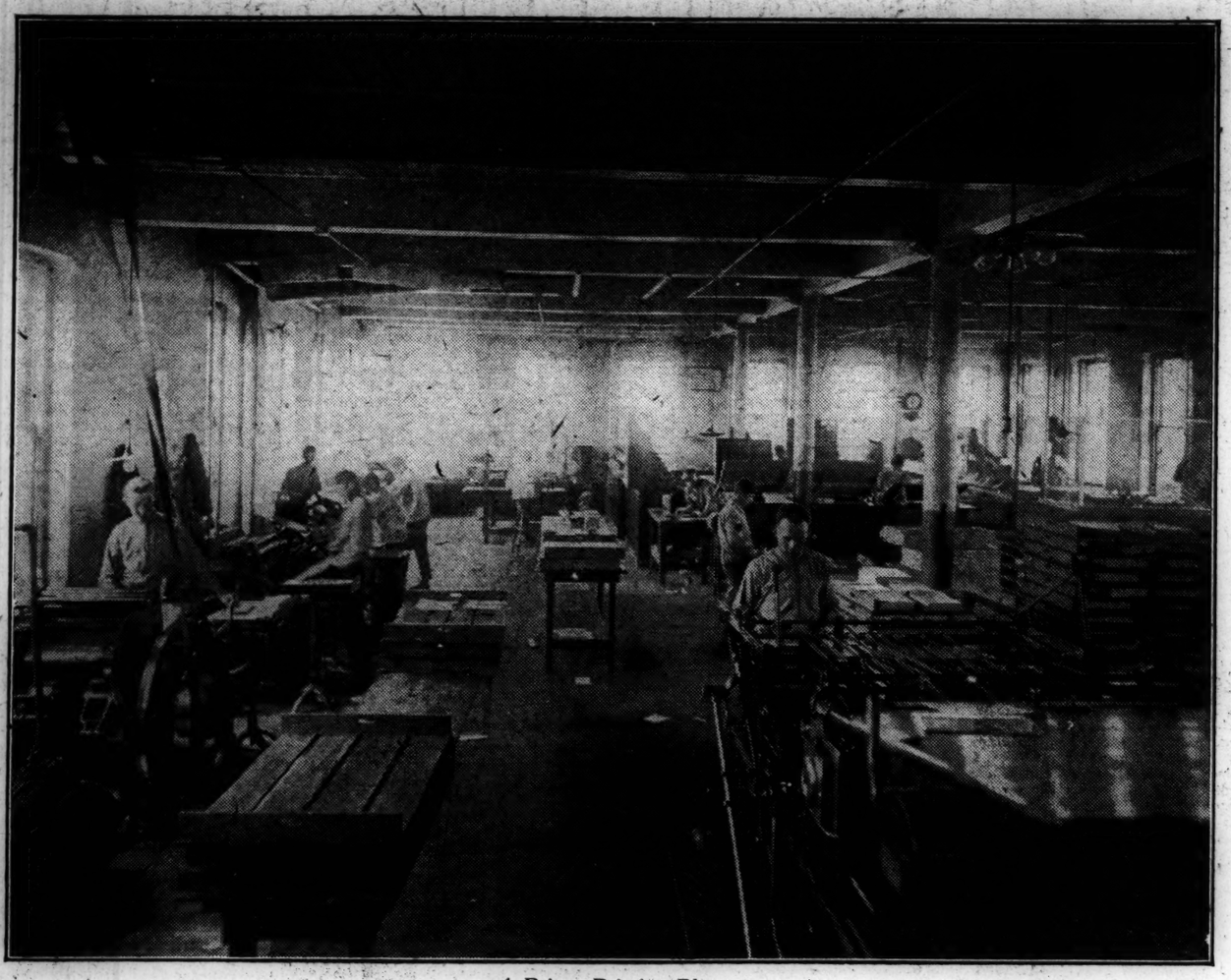
It is specifically provided in Article V of the gas treaty that the signatory powers, "as between themselves," shall not resort to the use of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and analogous liquids, materials or other devices." In the light of this inhibition the friendly cooperation of the two armies relative to new concoctions is somewhat embarrassing to those who believe the treaties mark a new order.

Is the inhibition on the use of gas only a "pious wish?" it is asked. Is it the intent to prohibit its use only as between the friendly powers signatory to the treaties? It was always definitely understood that the agreement as between the signatories was but the signal to get world-wide recognition for the outlawing of a "justly condemned" warfare.

MINERS' COMMITTEE TO MEET FRIDAY

WASHINGTON, March 20—The general policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America was called today to meet Friday in Cleveland to formulate a policy to be followed by the bituminous miners if work is suspended on April 1. The call was issued by John L. Lewis, international president, and announced here today.

The policy committee, which was appointed by the international convention at Indianapolis in February, has full authority to conduct the affairs of the union during a suspension of work. It consists of 116 men.



A Prison Printing Plant

New York Assembly Passes Bill Giving Prisoners Fair Wages

(Reprinted from International Edition)

NEW YORK, March 17 (Special)—Passage by the Assembly this week of the three bills recommended by Governor Miller to improve conditions in the state prisons is the result of 10 years of continuous and persistent effort of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and was proposed as long ago as 1854 when Horatio Seymour was the state executive.

"The status of the men confined in the institutions here has been changed from one of penal servitude to that of wards of the State," said Dr. E. Stagg Whitin of the Prison Committee to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "At present the inmate gets on an average of one and one-half cents a day for his work, but when the new law goes into effect he will receive all profits obtained from his production with the exception of the cost of his maintenance."

The first bill to be passed provided for the change of rate in remuneration, but to make this practical it was necessary to introduce the other two measures which were signed by the Governor. One bill created a Bureau of Standards which will be under the Board of Control and Estimate in Albany. It will be the duty of this bureau to work out a system of standardization of production in the prisons whereby the several state departments will be able to make purchases from the penal institutions to meet their needs. The other measure provides a Department of Purchase which will have at its head a superintendent at a salary of $10,000 a year. To meet general expenses $100,000 has been appropriated. This department will have charge of all purchasing for the State and it will be part of the duties of the superintendent first to supply all available needs from the prison shops before buying elsewhere.

"With a centralized purchasing department and the standardization of production it will encourage the prisoner to produce his capacity each day and thus eliminate the condition of limitation which was quite apparent under the old method," Dr. Whitin explained. "Furthermore, the inmate will be protected from unreasonable demand for the payment of any debts claimed against him, as the new law provides that his immediate family is the rightful first beneficiary of all the profits obtained through his production."

Dr. Whitin said that the American Federation of Labor is in full accord with the method to be instituted in the shops of the New York State prisons under the new law.

PRISON CONTROL ISSUE TO BE TRIED

Case Will Come Before Committees Sitting Jointly

Dormant since shortly after the opening of the present session of the General Court, the case of State control will be tried tomorrow before the legislative Committees on Ways and Means sitting jointly. Indicating the expectation of an active hearing, at which the issue which consumed several months of the time of the special commission on county government will be heard over again, the committee has been assigned to the State House auditorium.

The hearing is listed as being concerned with the report of the special commission, which, after extended inquiry and hearing, favored state control under a State Commission of Correction of five members. However, the bill for a county control that turned up in the General Court last week will probably come in for incidental discussion although it has not gained official status in the court.

The sides are quite clearly cut. State control has been urged by the Governor in two successive years. It is supported by many women's and welfare organizations. State control is ardently opposed by the county interests, and the whole issue revolves about the power that goes with the control of the institutions, a power which would be lost to the county "rings" if taken over by the State in the interests of economical efficiency of administration and care of prisoners.

CHAMBER ELECTION APRIL 6

Five Boston business men have been nominated by the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to comprise the nominating committee of that organization during the ensuing year. Individual members are privileged to submit other nominations prior to the election of the board at a meeting April 6, at 12:50 p. m., in the dining room of the Copley-Plaza. The directors' list includes: George R. Nutter, chairman; Elmer E. Dawson, Frederic H. Fay, Charles H. Jones and Frank W. Remick.

WILL SPEAK TO MOTORISTS

Alfred W. Devine, Massachusetts State inspector of automobile headlights, will speak on "The New Headlight Law," at the Boston Y. M. C. U. tomorrow evening. Oscar F. Ostby, of the Carbide and Carbon Company of New York, will speak on "The Care of Your Truck Headlight." James J. Scully of the Mostor Truck Club of Massachusetts will preside at the meeting which is under the auspices of the Massachusetts Safety Council and the Boston Y. M. C. U.

Oberammergau Names May 9 as Date for Final Dress Rehearsal

Preparations Proceed Apace for the First Post-War Revival of the Passion Play

(Reprinted from International Edition)

OBERAMMERGAU, Bavaria, March 18 (By the Associated Press)—Preparations for the first post-war revival of the Passion Play have progressed sufficiently to enable the committee of elders to announce that the final dress rehearsal will be held May 9. The first regular performances will be given on May 14.

Thirty-five thousand applications for seats and sleeping accommodations already have been received from abroad and, while the local management has not yet received indications as to the extent to which Germans will patronize the productions of the play, it assumes that German attendance will more than quadruple the foreign patronage. Anticipating an unusual influx of visitors in July and August, the management has decided to give Wednesday performances during these months. Economic conditions have obliged the village elders considerably to amplify their directing staff; not so much as concerns the production of the play as to solve the problem of accommodating thousands of visitors for whom the comforts and conveniences of travel before the war are now not available.

The conditions under which the play will be revived this year have shocked the rural simplicity of these peasant play-producers and, while determined to prevent the enterprise from becoming basely commercialized, they are now beginning to realize that the war's aftermath has produced an economic environment with which they are compelled to reckon.

The municipality of Oberammergau has peremptorily rejected a proposition that it levy a tax on foreign visitors which, it declares, would be out of harmony with the origin and traditions of the play and also would conflict with the purpose of the present revival which is regarded as one way of achieving reconciliation between Germany and the other nations. The town fathers, however, announce that they have been forced to assume a considerable initial expense in preparing for the production, reconstructing the theater, which will seat 4300 spectators, and in providing costumes.

Oberammergau also is sadly in need of municipal improvements to give the village a presentable attire when the first guests arrive. A new church bell alone called for an outlay of 170,000 marks, while repaving of the main streets has cost almost as much. All told, this hamlet which, in peace times, had a budget of insignificant proportions already has staked its municipal existence on the outcome of this year's productions.

Oberammergau will be able to furnish accommodations for 1000 visitors who prefer to sleep in the village in order to be on hand for the early opening performance. Unterammergau, close by, is arranging quarters for 1500 others. Thus the management of the play believes that it will be amply able to accommodate the overflow of visitors.

The problem of feeding the guests is more intricate and to solve it the elders have appointed a commissary department which will cooperate with the Bavarian Food Controller and the Cooperative Society of Regensburg. Stern rebuke awaits the profiteer who should attempt to conduct a lunch stand here in defiance of established regulations or violate fixed price schedules. In fact, illegitimate dealers and speculators of all categories are being emphatically informed that Oberammergau is bound to prove disappointing to them if they regard it as an opportunity for a quick cleanup.

craft being .064 ton per day, and the consumption of the 7800-ton vessel .050 ton per day. One of the 9500-ton vessels shows an average daily consumption of fuel of 13.8 tons for an average speed of 11.9 knots, and the other 15.4 tons for an average speed of 12.2 knots. One of the most interesting features of the tables is the revelation that generally the vessels did better after two years running than during their earlier voyages.

MAINE DISTRICT HOLDS ELECTION

Congressman to Succeed John A. Peters to Be Named

AUGUSTA, Me., March 20—The special election to choose a successor to Federal Judge John A. Peters as representative to Congress from the third Maine district was held today in snow and rain.

Although the weather conditions were admittedly against their interests, Republican leaders said they were confident that when the polls closed at 6 o'clock it would be found that John T. Nelson has been elected. The Democrats, on the other hand, were hopeful that Ernest McLean, their candidate, would roll up such a heavy vote in the cities that it would overcome the rural vote.

The district, comprising the counties of Kennebec, Waldo, Somerset, Hancock and Washington, has always been strongly Republican, but the Democrats have waged a hard campaign in an effort to swing it their way. Congressman Peters received a margain of 19,257 votes in 1920, when women voted for the first time. In 1918 he won by 5363 votes, in 1916 by 3654 and in 1914, when he was opposed by William R. Pattangall, a state Democratic leader, and state and nation went Democratic, he was victorious by 1515 votes.

The women's vote is considered an uncertain factor. Mr. Nelson characterized the election as one of the most important in the history of the State and warned his supporters against overconfidence. If he were elected, he said, it would be construed throughout the country as "an indorsement of the splendid work of President Harding and his co-workers."

ASSOCIATION ADDS SCHOOLS TO LIST

(Reprinted from International Edition)

CHICAGO, March 18 (Special)—The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools added 90 schools to its accredited list in its twenty-seventh annual meeting which closed here today. The association dropped 44 schools and warned 90 that they would be dropped unless required improvements in equipment and teaching were made before the next school year opens.

There are now 1300 high schools accredited by the association, which covers the secondary schools and universities of 18 states; Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Graduates of accredited schools are admitted without examination to universities in the association.

MILK PRICE MAY BE LOWERED

A reduction of one-half a cent per quart in the retail price of milk is promised by Boston dealers as soon as a reduced wage agreement can be negotiated with the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. The large dealers, in seeking a $5 reduction in the weekly wage scale agreement, insist that the public demand for lower-priced milk can only be met through a lowering of the cost of distribution. The present scale agreement calling for $38 a week for milk wagon drivers expires March 31. The union has voted against accepting the cut and has delegated a committee to confer with the dealers' representatives.

EQUALITY ASKED IN MESOPOTAMIAN OIL

State Department Expected Soon to Renew Demand to Britain

(Reprinted from International Edition)

WASHINGTON, March 18 (Special)—It is expected that affairs in the Near East will engage the attention of the Administration soon after the return of President Harding to Washington. Especially in the economic and financial phases American interest is becoming more manifest. While there are enormous drawbacks to the carrying on of business with this part of Europe through the ordinary channels of export and import, it is known that other nations are laying their plans to benefit through a later development of the resources of countries potentially rich, but which are now retarded by financial demoralization and economic breakdown.

The United States is poorly situated to share in these advantages, but both the State Department and the Department of Commerce are collecting such information as is possible to obtain and hope to be in a position to back up American rights when order begins to be restored and a readjustment of political conditions makes it possible for American business men to be carried forward in a normal way.

A new head of the Near Eastern Division of the Department of State is soon to be appointed to take the place of Warren D. Robbins, who is to be transferred to Berlin. The development of the American shipping industry will carry American trade into this region. One of the big questions which will have to be taken up before long is that of the unsettled controversy over American rights in the Mesopotamian oil fields, which has been hanging over from the last Administration.

It will be recalled that Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, maintained that Americans should have equal opportunities with any other nationals in the Mesopotamian oil fields. Lord Curzon answered the Turkish Petroleum Company, a British concern, had received a concession that amounted to a monopoly from the Turkish Government before the war. One of the first acts of Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State was to send a note to the British Government, which although never made public, was understood to back up the contention of Mr. Colby and to go a little farther in disputing the validity of the Turkish Petroleum Company's concession.

There the matter has rested for some time, but there are indications that it is soon to be taken up for renewed representation on the part of this Government.

CLOSE VOTE FORECAST ON TOWNLEY SCHEME

(Reprinted from International Edition)

FARGO, N. D., March 18 (Special)—Early reports of county conventions of the Nonpartisan League, held throughout North Dakota on Wednesday, indicate that approximately one-half the 207 delegates to the state convention here next Thursday will carry instructions to oppose A. C. Townley's "balance of power" scheme. Numerous delegates from counties where the plan was voted down will attend the state meeting uninstructed, but it is declared these will also oppose the plan on the floor of the convention.

Predictions are that a full state and congressional slate will be nominated by the league here next week. A. J. Gronna, formerly United States Senator from North Dakota, who has heretofore been ranked with the opposition to the league and who has announced his candidacy for United States senatorial nomination, is now heralded as the league's candidate. Prominent league leaders forecast his nomination at the state convention.

VETERANS PROTEST COST OF ARMORIES

Protest against the prices charged for the several classes of State armories and the manner in which they are administered was made today by the American Legion, Department of Massachusetts, in a letter sent to the local posts by the department legislative agent. It is claimed that the rents of $175 for Class A armories, $100 for Class B and $75 for Class C, charged by the Adjutant-General's department are too high.

"The armories," the letter says, "are public property, constructed and maintained by public funds, and as such should be reasonably available for public use when not in military use. They were not intended to be subjected to the autocratic or whimsical rule of any military clique."

MAINE STUDENTS ON TOUR

ORONO, Maine, March 19 (Special Correspondence)—A large party of seniors in the chemical engineering department of the University of Maine left tonight for a week's tour of inspection of some of the large manufacturing plants in Massachusetts.

Nation's Greatest Surety Bond the Farm, Says Maine Educator

State Superintendent of Schools Says the Rural District Youth Must Have Square Deal

AUGUSTA, Me., March 18 (Special Correspondence)—Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Public Schools for Maine, declares that unless we can solve the rural problem within the next 10 years and give the boys and girls of the farm a square deal in education, we had about as well turn over the food producing resources of America to a peasantry content to live without educational facilities, culture and refinement.

"The farm is the greatest surety bond of the nation," says Superintendent Thomas. "Today a young man and his wife will not go into the country willingly for a career, knowing that if they bring up a family, they shall not be able to give their children the right sort of educational advantages.

"When we can make our country schools as good as the city schools, we shall be glad to conserve the best life of the nation.

Pioneers of Early Days

"In the early days of our country there were a number of pioneers, the log cabin, the ox team, the scythe, and the little old neighborhood school. The log cabin has given place to the modern homes which dot our land. The ox team has given place to the automobile and the airplane. The scythe has given place to modern machinery, but the fourth pioneer is still with us.

"Today the United States needs to cultivate its educational skyline. We are conducting democracy with too large a percentage of feebly educated people. There are perhaps less than 1,500,000 college men and women in America, and less than 9,000,000 with a high school education out of 105,000,000 people.

"There are communities which have begun to solve in reasonably satisfactory measure this difficult problem, but there is no reason why it may not be solved universally. Consolidated schools, standardization with properly trained teachers, will revolutionize rural school interests in most localities.

"If we make the country school as good as the city school, we must have a new type of building. We must have gymnasiums, libraries, agricultural museums, art rooms, diversified courses of study. In the consolidated school the welfare of the children must be conserved by adequate facilities for transportation.

Undertaking to Solve Problem

"Maine is undertaking to solve the problem. Our initial effort is with the teacher. The Maine Legislature has given us a special fund which enables the commissioner of education to select 100 outstanding teachers who meet the standards set up and place them in special training for rural leadership. Three classes have already been trained. They know country life conditions, they know the language of the farm, they know the program of rural school improvement. These teachers have all of their expenses of transportation and board paid while in training. They are hired by the towns to teach the school, and at the end of the year the State gives them a bonus of 25 per cent of the salary they have earned during the year. We have teachers who are drawing $1600 a year for country school training. They are revolutionizing sentiment and working miracles in their localities.

"We can solve the rural problems, but we need the elixir of life. Maine needs $5,000,000 to build her country schools and the rest of the states a proportionate amount. That amount judiciously expended for equipment would make the country schools as good as the city schools. But the time will come when we shall spend as much money for a schoolhouse as for a marine gun, as much for a teacher's salary as it costs to discharge one, as much for a school system as it costs to build a battleship."

SETBACK GIVEN BONUS PROGRAM BY MR. HARDING

President Stands Firm—Speaker Gillett Will Not Permit Bill to Be Rushed Through

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—President Harding is determined not to aid or encourage the efforts of the bonus advocates to rush the measure through Congress. The Executive will stand pat against any bonus legislation which does not provide specific tax measures for defraying the cost to the Treasury.

Following a two-hour conference with the leaders of the House Republican organization, definite announcement was made that the President is standing on the legislation exactly where he stood several weeks ago, and refuses to be budged from his position by arguments presented on behalf of the latest effort to frame an acceptable bill as embodied in the Fordney measure, now the center of a legislative maelstrom.

The outcome of the conference, which was the first the House leaders have had with the President since his return from his vacation, spelled disappointment for them, for it destroyed whatever hope they had entertained that they could swing him into activity supporting the legislation. He told them frankly that the "responsibility" belonged to Congress and that "in view of expressions previously made he did not think it essential to offer any recommendation."

Mr. Mandell's Statement

This meant clearly that no legislation which does not provide means of defraying the bonus will meet with the President's approval. It means further that only a sales tax measure can have his support. It therefore means that the President will be against any measure which has any chance whatever of passing the House or Senate gauntlet. No bonus bill can be enacted which will get President Harding's approval.

The result of the conference was summarized in the following statement issued on behalf of the Republican leaders, and with the cognizance and approval of the President, by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, House majority leader:

"The legislative situation relating to the bonus bill was fully presented to the President, with detailed explanation of the provisions which remove the menace of excessive drafts on the Treasury in the immediate future and avoid any program of added taxation. The President went over the entire situation, with an appraisal of commitments made. He advised the committee that the legislation is a responsibility of Congress and in view of expressions previously made he did not think it essential to offer any recommendation."

Among those who conferred with the President to present the situation on the bill were: Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the rules committee; Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, chairman of House Republican Congressional Committee, and Horace M. Towner of Iowa, chairman of the Republican Conference Committee.

Senate Leaders Consulted

Immediately after the conference with the House leaders the President conferred with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate; Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip; Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Campaign Committee, and John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

It was understood that the conference with the senators and the chairman of the National Committee was called to discuss the legislative situation and also to get the views of the Senate leaders on the bonus tangle.

Besides the rebuff which the House leaders received from the President they received another severe blow when it became known that Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, after a conference with the President immediately following the departure of the House leaders, definitely announced that he would not support the porgram for suspension of the rules.

The announcement made by Mr. Mondell after a talk with Speaker Gillett threw the startegy of the benus forces into temporary confusion. It meant that Mr. Fordney would not be recognized when he rose to make the motion the acceptance of which would open the way to steamroller tactics. It meant that a suspension motion could not be made for two weeks.

No Effort to Call Bill Today

The next move will be to consider the advisability of bringing a special rule under which the bill could be rushed through and made water-tight against amendments. Mr. Campbell declared last week that he would regard it as necessary to have an expression of Republican sentiment in caucus before he would feel free to report a special rule. It is therefore probable that forces that favor caucus action will urge the immediate calling of one. This matter, however, is to be discussed at a conference of the leaders this afternoon. No effort will be made to call the bill up today.

As they left the White House the bonus brigade were somewhat crestfallen. They appeared much less certain of their position or of their line of action than they were last week. They realize that they will pass the bill, if they do so, with the certainty that the President will veto it. They have also reached the end of the game of "passing the buck," as the President is determined to throw it back as often as it is thrown to him. He is determined that the country shall know that in his opinion the "responsibility" is not his.

"Are you going to go ahead with the legislation and pass the bill?" Mr. Mondell was asked.

"I think so, was the reply today, whereas the reply last week was invariably "We certainly are." The House leaders were neither so certain nor so confident today.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW LEADER IN A. B. C. TOURNEY

Brilliant Bowling of Lincoln Lifes Place Them at the Top of the Five-Man Division

TOLEDO, O., March 20 (Special)—A new leader in the five-man division developed from the bowling last night in the American Bowling Congress tournament here, when the Lincoln Lifes, Ft. Wayne, Ind., bowling in the first shift, rolled three brilliant games and finished with a total two points short of the 3000 mark.

The Ft. Wayne team is no new comer to the elite of bowling circles since it took fourth in the classic at Buffalo last year, and has always been among the leaders in the interstate tournaments of its locality. Getting off to a good start of 1067, the five hit 940 in its second game, and closed with 991 for the sum of 2998.

After the quintet's first game it began slipping and it was not until the sixth frame of the third game that the players again hit their strides. Here, with E. Kraft leading with a row of five strikes, they went into their final frame in a fair way of topping the coveted 3000 score.

In this frame Kraft and F. Farnan struck out, the latter bringing his total to 252. The 3000 score then settled upon the shoulders of W. Doehrman, who bowled in the anchor position. Doehrman, however, drew a six-ten split with his first ball, which killed the chances.

Three other teams the Superior Type Company, Ft. Wayne Knights of Columbus of Philadelphia, and Hugin Bakery of Milwaukee, went over 2800 with their scores but none of them broke in among the leading 10. The Hugin Bakery team had the best total of 2815, with games of 942, 892 and 981.

No breaks resulted in the ranks of the 10 leaders in the minor events from yesterday's bowling in these divisions by entrants from Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Detroit.

Scores in the individual event were, as a whole, much better than those in the doubles, from 20 to 25 developing as possible money winners. F. Albus, Detroit, bowled the best three games, of 639. He began strong with 235, then fell to 187, finishing with 217.

W. Dernbach, Chicago, made the second best total of the day, when he rolled 637, which included a high game of 256. Nine other bowlers rolled over the 600 mark, bringing the number of entrants to top this figure higher than any preceeding A. B. C. over a like number of days.

None of the two-man teams went over 1200. A. Rabe and F. Hackera, Indianapolis, approached this figure one point under with 1199. This pair had games of 351, 422 and 426.

A. Lea, Chicago, remains high in the all-events with 1876, which he accounted for in his games Saturday. Lea's showing was surprising, inasmuch as he had accumulated but 524 in his games with the Federal Markets the evening before, but his 690 in the indiivduals, taking third for the only change in the three divisions, and 662 in the two-man took him into first place by a one-point margin. Tonight the Utica Clothiers, Utica, N. Y., and Ellis Holland, Des Moines, Ia., the latter having recently won the middle west tournament championships in their city, are favored to be the leading scorers. Teams from Milwaukee, Olean, N. Y., Cleveland, Columbus and Chicago are also listed.

MISS BAUER BREAKS A SWIMMING RECORD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19 (Special)—Breaking swimming records was quite in vogue at the Hoosier Athletic Club National Amateur Athletic Union meeting held here Saturday night, the most notable of which was the performance of Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, who in a race against time lowered her own 100-yard back stroke record by one second the former world's mark being 1m. 16s. Considering that the pool was entirely new to Miss Bauer, her work is being highly commended, and it is expected by swimming critics who watched her swim that she will better this new mark before long.

Miss Thelma Darby of Indianapolis broke a state record in winning the National Amateur Athletic Union women's junior championship at 100 yards backstroke. She covered the distance in 1m. 26 4-5s. This is not Miss Darby's specialty, the young swimmer being far better in free style distance events. Miss Darby was a poor second to Miss Bauer when the latter woman established a new world's record.

HAMILTON DEFEATS GUNNERS OF OTTAWA

HAMILTON, Ont., March 19 (Special)—The Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association basketball team defeated the Gunners of Ottawa on the local floor last night by 31 to 18 in the first of the two games for the senior championship of eastern Canada, and so have a lead of 13 points for the final game in Ottawa next Saturday night. The locals were without the services of Webster, their star center, and his absence seriously affected the machine-like play of the Hamiltons and their exhibition was one of the poorest they have given this season, but at that they showed a decided superiority to their opponents. The defense of the losers was weak and the locals were able to get in for many close shots.

The game was inclined to be strenuous and the visitors had 11 fouls called against them, while three were called against the winners. The half-time score was 16 to 7. Early in the second half the losers staged a rally which brought them close to the locals, but the winners soon regained the upper hand.

GRANITES REACH THE FINAL ROUND

Lose Second Game to Montagardes but Qualify on Goals

TORONTO, Ont., March 19 (Special)—Showing a complete reversal of form from their initial appearance on Thursday night the Montagardes of Ottawa gave the Toronto Granites a great battle in the second meeting of the two teams in the semi-finals of the Allan Cup here last night and the locals emerged from the two-game series with a margin of only one goal.

On Thursday night the Ottawa team was outclassed and the Granites won 7 goals to 2, although they could have made the margin greater. Last night they underestimated their opponents as did a great number of local hockey fans and at the end of the first period the Ottawa sextet was leading by 4 goals ot 1. The visitors scored two quick goals at the start of the game on individual rushes by Rheame and Gorman and it took the locals six minutes to get past Connors. The visitors added two more on combination rushes before the period ended.

With their lead reduced to two goals the locals tried hard in the last two periods to reduce Ottawa's lead, but could not score and Gage brought his team to just one goal short of tying the round five minutes after the second period started. Both teams worked hard for goals from then on, but the last 35 minutes was played without a score. The summary:

OTTAWA		GRANITES
Pratt, Gage, lw		rw, McAffrey
Lefleur, c		c, Aggett, Romerwil
Chouinard, Turner, rw		lw, Sullivan Watson
Rheaume, ld		rd, Fox
Gorman, rd		ld, Munro
Connors, g		g, Collett

Score—Ottawa 5, Granites 1. Goals—Gorman 2, Rheaume, Chouinard, Gage for Ottawa; Romerwil for Granites. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SINGLE GAME WILL DECIDE THE TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (Special)—One game instead of three will determine the championship of the Intercollegiate Basketball League between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. It will be played at Princeton on March 28. This agreement was reached at a conference between H. H. Salmon, chairman of the Princeton Basketball Committee, and Ralph Morgan of the Pennsylvania committee. Inasmuch as this is the second time that Princeton and Pennsylvania have had to play off ties to determine the championship and as the previous game was held in Philadelphia, both parties to the conference agreed to alternate future play-offs.

Princeton worked into the tie with Pennsylvania by defeating the Red and Blue at Weightman Hall, Saturday, 34 to 24. The result was a big surprise as when the two teams met at Princeton Feb. 4, Pennsylvania won 20 to 18. Getting away to an early lead in the opening period, the Princeton team was never headed and led at half time, 14 to 9. A. F. Loeb was the star, getting 18 out of 19 fouls during the game and 12 of these tosses were made in the initial period. The summary:

PRINCETON		PENNSYLVANIA
Foster, Dailey, lf		rg, Miller
Loeb, Winfield, rf		lg, Voegelin
Gaines, c		c, Grave
Jeffries, Seidensticker, lg		rf, Dessen, James, McNichol
Klaess, rf		lf, Huntzinger

Score—Princeton University 34, University of Pennsylvania 24. Goals from floor—Klaess 3, Seidensticker, Gaines, Loeb, Dailey for Princeton; Grave 3, Miller, Huntzinger for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Loeb 18, Dailey 2 for Princeton; Grave 14 for Pennsylvania. Referee—Mr. O'Brien. Time—Two 20m. periods.

HARVARD VARSITY SQUAD IS REDUCED

Harvard's varsity rowing squad has been reduced to four eights as the result of the practice Saturday and today will find the crews starting in on their second week of outdoor rowing. The only attempt made as yet to grade the varsity crews is on the basis of height and weight. Capt. G. M. Appleton '22, who stroked the varsity eight last year and was rowing at stroke on one of the varsity eights last week, has been shifted to bow in Crew S, which is being stroked by R. C. Walcott '22. The four varsity eights are boated as follows:

Crew S.—Bow, G. M Appleton '22; 2, R. F. Bradford '23; 3, J. A. Nickerson '22; 4, N. C. Webb '23; 5, John Crocker '22; 6, R. C. Storey Jr. '24; 7, H. H. Fuller Jr. '23; stroke, R. C. Walcott '22; cox., S. C. Badger '23

Crew H.—Bow, John Codman '22; 2, Standish Bradford '24; 3, A. J. Holden Jr. '22; 4, L. B. La Farge '22; 5, C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24; 6, J. D. Jameson '24; 7, M. W. McGreevy '24; stroke, Walter Amory '24; cox., E. N. Carson '24.

Crew E.—Bow, C. C. Cabot '22; 2, B. W. Huiskamp '23; 3, A. L. Hobson Jr. '24; 4, Francis Fiske '23; 5, C. H. Hollister Jr. '24; 6, H. S. Morgan '23; 7, B. McK. Henry '24; stroke, S. N. Brown '24; cox., W. W. Wood '24.

Crew C.—Bow, W. F. Lewis '23; 2, J. R. Hoover '24; 3, Ben Harris Jr. '23; 4, W. A. Coolidge '24; 5, P. B Kunhardt '23; 6, C. K Cummings Jr. '23; 7, D. S. Holder '24; stroke, E. S. Matthews '23; cox., Graham Veale '24.

BOSTON LEADS YALE SHOOTERS

The Boston University and Yale University five-stage rifle contest is being watched with eager interest by shooting enthusiasts. Four stages have been completed and the fifth is not in progress. At present Boston University is 7 points progress. At present Boston University is 7 points ahead. The two teams were tied at 3976. The fourth stage added 998 for B. U. and 991 for Yale, making a total score of B. U. 3974 and Yale 3967. Capt. Frank Anselmo of B. U. is putting in two bull's-eye men each day this week. Announcement was made today that Boston had defeated Cornell in their match, 499 to 491. The scores of the five winners for B. U. were: R. C. Smith 100, R. E. Duston 100, F. G. Woodward 100, S. A. Levinson 100 and J. J. Pelletier 99.

SCULLINS WIN NATIONAL TITLE

Defeat Todd Shipyards for the Soccer Championship of the United States, 3 to 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19 (Special)—After a lapse of a year, the national soccer football championship returned to St. Louis when the Scullins Steel Football Club defeated the Todd Shipyards Football Club of Brooklyn today, 3 to 2 goals in the finals. Last year the Scullins played the same team, which represented the Robins Drydock Football Club, but lost the title 4 to 2. In 1920, the first year St. Louis teams entered the competition, the Ben Millers defeated the Fore River team 2 to 1.

The victory for the local men is a triumph for the American style of play. The dash and speed of the local boys outshone the steady, fine play of the Todd eleven. The Scullins went after everything, not being content to wait until the ball came to them, and though forced to play under a two-goal handicap overcame the early lead of the Todd team and finally won.

The condition of the wet field hindered the play of both teams, especially the Scullins. The latter are noted for their speed and required a dry, fast field in order to show at their best. The Todd eleven, on the other hand, did not mind the rain-soaked turf, playing their steady, reliable game until a few minutes before the finish of the battle, when the Scullins succeeded in tallying the winning goal.

The Todds took the field and immediately began to handle matters to their own satisfaction. Capt. H. J. Ratican won the toss and chose the west goal, begin favored by better footing and a wind at his back. Seventeen minutes after the game had started J. McGuire at inside right forward, sent an easy kick at the goal. The ball hit the hand of J. Hennessey and caromed to the right. This sent the oval to the corner of the goal, slipping past the watchful goalie, H. Oellermann. A few minutes lated McGuire repeated his scoring act, tallying the only two goals made by the Todd eleven.

The todds continued to hold the advantage. For 20 minutes they kept the Scullins on the defensive, the ball never getting beyond the middle of the field. With only 10 minutes remaining to the period the Scullins succeeded in getting the ball on a throw from out of bounds and by short passes worked it down into the Todd territory. Finally a pass, C. Bechtold to C. Brady, enabled the latter to score the first Scullin goal. The Scullins continued on the offensive until the half ended.

The Todds figured their one goal margin a safe one and took the defensive for the final period. The Scullins tried hard to evade the close guarding, but could not break the strong Todd defense. After 27 minutes of the second half had elapsed, A. Schwartz at center forward found an opening and kicked the goal which tied the score.

The Scullins had their opponents on the run. They continued their aggressive game and three minutes before the final whistle A. Schwartz kicked the winning goal after the ball had slipped off the shoe of C. Brady. Despite the rain a crowd of 12,000 watched the Scullins win the national honors and a leg on the Dewar trophy.

SCULLINS		TODDS
E. Mulvey, ol		dr, G. McKelvey
J. Brannigan, il		ir, J. McGuire
A. Schwartz, c		c, H. J. Ratican
C. Brady, ir		il, F. McKenna
C. Bechtold, or		ol, P. Sweeney
J. Nolan, lhb		rhb, W. Fryer
L. Zarschel, chb		chb, J. Campbell
J. Hennessey, rhb		lhb, J. Irvine
A. Brady, lb		rb, A. Smith
G. Bentley, rb		lb, W. Whitehead
H. Oellermann, g		g, P. Renzulli

Score—Scullins Steel Football Club 3, Todd Shipyards Football Club 2. Goals—Schwartz 2, Brady for Scullins; McGuire 2 for Todds. Referee—G. Young, Philadelphia. Linesmen — Kavanaugh, P. McSweeney, St. Louis.

CORNELL TRIUMPHS OVER THE YALE FIVE

ITHACA, N. Y., March 17—Cornell University basketball team defeated Yale University five, 37 to 19, here this evening, the Elis' quintet proving a proposition for only the first half, when the score was 14 to 11 in the Ithacans' favor. Capt. W. F. Rippe '22, center, and C. H. Capron '24, right forward, played the best game for Cornell, each getting four field goals. The summary:

CORNELL		YALE
Crabtree, lf		rg, Hass
Capron, rf		lg, Kernan
Rippe, c		c, Cooper
Baralew, lg		rf, Conklin
Luther, rg		lf, Baither

Score—Cornell University 37, Yale University 19. Goals from field—Rippe 4, Capron 4, Luther 2, Barkalew, Raymond, Karnaw for Cornell; Conklin 2, Cooper 2, Kernan, Haas for Yale. Goals from foul—Luther 9, Capron 2 for Cornell; Cooper 7 for Yale. Referee—Messer of Troy.

SIGN PETITION FOR NEW ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK, March 20 (Special)—Herman Obertubbesing, chairman of the Redistricting Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced that a petition for the formation of a new association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been received to take in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.

A meeting was held in Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 18, and the following organizations signed the petition: Omaha Athletic Club, American Legion, Douglass County Post No. 1, Creighton University, Creighton High School, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Omaha Technical High School, Carter Lake Club, Teljed Sokol, Omaha; Thorpien Athletic Club.

CHICAGO AGAIN CAPTURES MEET

Maroon Gymnasts Win for the Fourth Consecutive Year

MADISON, Wis., March 18 (Special)—The University of Chicago won the gymnastics meet of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Wrestling and Fencing Association tonight for the fourth consecutive year when it scored 1117.25 points and narrowly forced out the University of Wisconsin with 1071.25. The Badgers took second place and the University of Minnesota with 1016 points won third.

The other entrants in their scoring order placed as follows: University of Illinois, Purdue University, University of Nebraska, Ohio, State University, and the University of Iowa.

George Schnerdenback '22, Chicago, won all-round honors. Two University of Minnesota stars, L. Carlson '23, and E. Carlson '22, took second and third honors.

Capt. C. S. Kessler '22, Chicago, was the individual star of the meet. He won the flying rings and club swinging events, and took second in the parallel bars.

Wisconsin and Chicago divided honors by wining three events each. Chicago scored highest in the parallel bars, tumbling, and club swinging, while the Badgers gathered most points in the flying rings, side horse and broad swords. The summary:

Horizontal Bars—Won by E. Carlson, Minnesota; G. E. Morris, Chicago; F. L. Bumer, Wisconsin; L. Carlson, Minnesota, and H. L. Bushman, Purdue, third. Team placing—Minnesota, Chicago, Wisconsin.

Side Horizontal—Won by E. A. Kletzien, Wisconsin; M. E. Hansen, Wisconsin, second; George Schnerdenbach, Chicago, third. Team placing—Wisconsin, Chicago, Purdue.

Flying Rings—Won by C. S. Kessler, Chicago; W. H. Forth and F. B. Letz, Wisconsin, second; George Schnerdenbach, Chicago, fourth. Team placing—Wisconsin, Chicago, Minnesota.

Parallel Bars—Won by W. H. Porth, Wisconsin; C. S. Kessler, Chicago, second; George Schnerdenbach, Chicago, third. Team placing—Chicago, Wisconsin, Purdue.

Tumbling—Won by H. D. Kitchen, Wisconsin; C. N. Stahl, Illinois, second; L. Carlson, Minnesota, third. Team placing—Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota.

Club Swinging—Won by C. S. Kessler, Chicago; W. H. Porth, Wisconsin, second; G. E. Morris, Chicago, third. Team placing—Chicago, Wisconsin, Purdue.

Fencing—Won by Illinois 51; Wisconsin and Chicago tied for second, 44; Purdue fourth, 34; Nebraska fifth, 24.

Foils—Won by Illinois, 4 bouts; Purdue, second, 3 bouts; Chicago third, 2 bouts; Wisconsin fourth, 1 bout.

Broadswords—Won by Wisconsin; Chicago second; Illinois.

Iowa State College wrestlers figured strongly in the finals of the eighteenth annual championship meet of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic, Wrestling and Fencing Association here tonight. Ames entrants won championships in the 115-pound, 135-pound and 158-pound classes, and a draw for first place in the 125-pound class. Competition in all classes was keen and only one fall was secured in the finals.

In the 115-pound class, M. E. Sogard '22, Iowa State, won a decision from R. H. Turner '24, Purdue, by holding an 8m. 45s. advantage. The Ames wrestler had little difficulty in keeping his opponent on the defensive, and was never in danger of losing the match.

A. L. Loucks '22, Iowa State, and E. Vanna, Iowa, 125-pound class, wrestled to a draw in one of the best matches of the meet. Two extra periods failed to give either the advantage. The flip of the coin gave the gold medal to Vanna.

The 135-pound championship went to H. H. Brown '23, Iowa State, when he held a 3m. 16s. advantage over C. B. Sweeney '22, Iowa, in another close match.

P. E. Martter '23, Ohio State, lone contestant in the finals, won the most spectacular bout of the evening by decision when he obtained a 3m. 20s. advantage over H. R. Trenkle '23, Illinois, in the 145-pound class. Martter's attempts to secure a fall, which apparenly he was striving for, proved futile.

The 158-pound class match was close, with E. G. Mckibben '22, Iowa State star, and E. H. Templin '23, Wisconsin's only entrant, wrestling at even terms. The Ames man secured a 1m. 32s. advantage early in the match and won the championship by decision.

In the 175-pound class S. A. Trautman '23, Nebraska, sprung a surprise when he held a 7m. 10s advantage over Carl Sarpalius '24, Chicago star. Sarpalius was favored to win, by virtue of his work in dual meets and because he won a fall from his opponent in the preliminaries without difficulty.

The heavy-weight class championship was the only one won by a fall. W. L. Spencer '22, Purdue, downed his smaller opponent, W. L. Zink '23, Iowa State, in 9m. 55s. The Purdue giant was invincible and Zink saved himself from falls early in the match only by squirming off the mat, after being pinned.

M. J. Hatowski '23, Chicago, was awarded third place in the 135-pound class after being defeated last night. There was no other entrant. In the 145-pound class C. E. Thomas '24, Nebraska, won a slight advantage over J. C. Dye '23, Purdue, and was awarded a decision and third place in the weight. Other third places went to E. L. Lucas '22, Indiana, no opponent. K. F. Held '22, Indiana, by forfeit; and J. C. Held, University of Iowa, by forfeit.

FIRST GAME ENDS IN TIE

TORONTO, Ont., March 19 (Special)—The Toronto and London ladies basketball teams met here on Saturday night in the first of a two-game series for the championship of Ontario and the game ended with a tie score, 16 all. The return game will be played in London next Saturday night. The London team has won the championship for the last three years. The game was close throughout, the two teams taking turns in being in the lead, and at half time the locals were leading, 8 to 7. The locals scored 6 field goals and 4 foul tries to London's 5 field goals and 6 foul shots. Miss Grosse of Toronto was the best player on either team.

ILLINOIS AGAIN CAPTURES ANNUAL CONFERENCE MEET

Two New Records Are Established in the Intercollegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships by the Illini Athletes

EVANSTON, Ill., March 20—Two new track records are entered on the ledger of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association today as the result of the Conference's 12th annual indoor track and field championships Saturday at Northwestern University. For the third year in a row University of Illinois, running up a total of 44 6-7 points, is in possession of the team title.

New records are held by Illinois runners, Capt. H. N. Yates '22, who covered the 880-yard run in 1m 58 2-5s, clipped 3-5 of a second from the mark set in 1920 by D. E. Brown of the same institution, and R. F. Wharton '22, who cut two seconds from the mark set in 1916 by A. M. Mason, another Illini, by running the two-mile race in 9m. 41 4-5s.

University of Wisconsin, far in arrears of Illinois, is second with 18 11-21 points. Ohio State University is third with 8½ points, University of Iowa, fourth, 8 1-3 points, University of Michigan, fifth, 7 1-3 points, University of Minnesota, sixth, 5 25-42 points, Northwestern University, seventh, 5 3-7 points, University of Chicago, eighth, 5 points, and Purdue University, ninth, 1 3-7 points.

Illinois ran away with the meet by placing men in all of the nine events, two in several events and three in one event. Five first places fell to the representatives of the down-state institution.

A sixth name, C. R. Brookings '25 Iowa, is added to the list of those who have equaled the conference record of 5 2-5s. for the 50-yard dash, set in 1914 by O. J. Murray, Illinois.

Individual honor is in the possession of Ralph Spetz '23, Wisconsin, who won the 440-yard dash in 52 3-5s., finished fourth in the 50-yard dash and was anchor man on the relay team that finished fourth. His total of points, adding his share of credit for the relay, is 6¼.

Wharton was forced to break the Conference record in the two-mile run by the fast pace set by C. C. Furnass '22, Purdue. Furnass stepped out early in the last quarter and led three Illinois men, including Wharton, at the gun for the last lap. Wharton, with plenty of reserve and running easy, passed Furnass and brought his teammates, E. Swanson '23 and R. Scott '24, across the line with him, 10 yards ahead of Furnass, who had to be content with fourth. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by C. R. Brookings, Iowa; R. B. Ayers, Illinois, second; L. S. Moorehead, Ohio State, third; Ralph Spetz, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—5 2-5s. (Equals Conference record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by Ralph Spetz, Wisconsin; J. M. Pyott, Chicago, second; F. H. Schlapprizzi, Illinois, third; P. C. Sweet, Illinois, fourth. Time—52 3-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by H. N. Yates, Illinois; H. C. Hirt, Minnesota, second; W. M. Wikoff, Ohio State, third; W. M. Winter, Minnesota, fourth. Time—1m. 58 2-5s. (New Conference record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by G. F. McGinnis, Illinois; B. B. Patterson, Illinois, second; W. M. Wikoff, Ohio State, third; M. J. Sweitzer, Minnesota, fourth. Time—4m. 25 3-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. F. Wharton, Illinois; R. E. Swanson, Illinois, second; R. Scott, Illinois, third; C. C. Furnass, Purdue, fourth. Time—9m. 41 4-5s. (New Conference record.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by Illinois (F. H. Schlapprizzi, R. B. Ayers, P. C. Sweet, D. A. Fessenden); Iowa, second (C. R. Brookins, K. W. Keppler, H. C. Morrow, E. C. Wilson); Chicago, third (J. M. Pyott, A. R. Jones, O. Roberts, C. J. Brickman); Wisconsin, fourth (G. B. Stolley, E. W. Johnson, Irving Wade, Ralph Spetz). Time—3m. 30 2-5s.

60-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin; F. P. Johnson, Illinois, second; C. D. Sargent, Michigan, third; K. W. Anderson, Minnesota, disqualified for knocking down three hurdles. Time—7 4-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Osborne, Illinois, 6ft. 2½in.; R. M. Platten, Wisconsin, and L. S. Moorehead, Ohio State, tied for second, 5ft. 11½in.; K. W. Anderson, Minnesota, D. E. McEllven and R. W. Smith, Michigan, R. F. Gibson, Wisconsin, E. P. Hoffman, and M. E. Conn, Iowa, tied for fourth, 5ft. 9½in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by R. O. Dahl, Northwestern, 42ft. 6in.; G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, second, 42ft. 2¼in.; W. C. Cannon, Illinois, third, 41ft. ½in.; C. G. T. Stipe, Michigan, fourth, 41ft.

Pole Vault—D. L. Merrick, Wisconsin, tied with J. T. Landowski, Michigan, for first and second, 12ft. 6in.; G. S. Fause, Northwestern, H. V. Collins and G. A. Chandler, Illinois; W. G. Hawker, Minnesota, Leslie McClure and William Hamman Wisconsin, and D. C. Teale, Purdue, tied for third and fourth.

REGINA PATRICIAS TO MEET FT. WILLIAM

WINNIPEG, Man., March 19 (Special)—Another of the surprising reversals of form which have featured the senior and junior semi-finals and finals in the western Canada hockey championships this season occurred here last night when the Regina Patricias won the Abbott Cup, emblematic of the Junior championship of western Canada and will defend the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup, the Canadian junior championship trophy, against the Ft. William War Veterans on Monday and Wednesday nights.

In the first game last week the University of Manitoba Juniors outplayed the Regina team and won, 4 to 1, but last night the westerners had much the better of the play and at the end of the 60 minutes were leading, 3 to 0. As this made a total of 4-all on the round, extra time was ordered and the winners scored two goals in 10 minutes winning the championship, 6 to 4. On the night's play the winners were much the better team.

The Patricias victory gives Regina two teams in the Canadian finals as while they are playing Ft. William here on Monday and Wednesday nights the Victorias of Regina will be playing the Granites in Toronto for the senior championship and the Allan Cup on the same nights.

EAST BOSTON HIGH IS VICTOR AGAIN

A total of eight records were broken, two created and one equalled in the ninth annual Boston District High School indoor track and field carnival which ended at the East Armory Saturday afternoon after three days of competition.

The East Boston High School, coached by F. L. O'Brien, carried off first honors for the fifth consecutive year. They had a grand total of 64½ points. Brighton High was second with 36, Hyde Park High, third, 29 5-6; Boston Trade School, fourth, 28 5-6; South Boston High, fifth, 27; West Roxbury High, sixth, 20, and Charlestown High, seventh with 13 5-6 points.

A large and unusual gallery gathered to see the events and enthusiasm ran high. Upsets were quite frequent.

In the senior division four records were broken, one established and one equaled. The 50-yard dash record was equaled in the first trial heat on Friday when Hyman Simmons, East Boston High, ran the distance in 5 4-5s. He was expected to equal or break the mark in the finals on Saturday but could only run the distance in 6s.

Byron McDermott, West Roxbury High, holder of the 1000-yard record, smashed it by 1 1-5s. He covered the distance in 2m. 31 3-5s. in the finals.

Fred Dunlap, Brighton High, won in the finals of the senior 50-yard low hurdles in 7s. As this is the first time the event has ever been on the program at this meet he, therefore, created a new mark. H. Olson, a teammate, did 7 1-5s. Thursday in the trials, which stood as a record until broken by Dunlap.

The high jump in the senior division was broken by Thomas Walsh, South Boston High, when he jumped 5ft. 3¾in. in the finals Tuesday. The senior division standing broad jump was broken by Hyman Simmons, East Boston High, on the same day, and Thomas Lydon beat the old mark Tuesday in the senior division shotput. The 50-yard dash record was equalled in the first trial heat on Thursday when Simmons won in 5 4-5s., thus equalizing the record held by Ralph Colson a former East Boston High School athlete.

In the intermediate division one record was broken and another created. The record broken was the 50-yard dash by Jacob Block, East Boston High, in his trial heat on Thursday in 6s. He was beaten, however, for first place in the final by R. Smith, Boston Trade School, Saturday. T. S. Cofillo, East Boston High, created a new record in the 50-yard low hurdle in both the trial heats Thursday and the final heat Saturday which he won.

Three records were broken in the junior division. They were the 50-yard dash, 160-yard dash and the standing broad jump. Ralph Hird, South Boston High, broke the 50-yard dash record in his trial heat Thursday and he equaled the mark Saturday in the final heat when he covered the distance in 6 2-5s. The 160-yard dash record was broken when S. G. Smythe, Hyde Park High, did 20 2-5s. Thursday in the trials and when he captured the final heat Saturday he equaled his mark.

NEW YORK TEAMS LOSE

NEW YORK, March 20—Manhattan's two big league baseball teams have far to go before they can hope seriously to compete with any degree of success with the teams of their respective circuits, fans of this city agreed today. The Giants lost a 12-to-6 game against the White Sox yesterday at San Antonio, Tex., while the Highlanders were defeated at New Orleans by the St. Louis Cardinals, the score being 13 to 10. Brooklyn's entry for the National League pennant came through against the Louisville American Association team at Pensacola, Fla., winning, 3 to 0. A feature of the game which pleased Manager Wilbert Robinson was the pitching of Reuther, who held the opposition hitless for the three innings he worked.

WESTMINSTER TO MEET CANADIENS

Win Championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association by Defeating St. Paul

UNITED STATES A. H. A. STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals for	Goals ag'nst	Pts.
Westminster	3	1	0	7	1	7
St. Paul	0	1	3	1	7	1

Westminster Hockey Club of Boston is the 1922 champion of the United States Amateur Hockey Association and the team which will meet the winner of the Allen Cup series of Canada for the amateur championship of the world, two games being played at Toronto March 25 and 27 and two at Boston March 30 and April 1. Westminster won its title to the United States honor beyond all question Saturday when it defeated the St. Paul Athletic Club in the fourth game of the final round series at the Boston Arena by a score of 2 to 0. Based on an agreement between the two clubs that a tie game should count as half a game for each team, Westminster really won the title Friday night when the two teams played their long 0-to-0 overtime contest.

Saturday's game was far different from Friday's in that it was an offensive battle instead of a defensive one as was the case Friday. Westminster was handicapped by the absence of Irving Small, its star outer defense man, but the forward line gave one of the best exhibitions it has ever shown, and Smith at left defense played a wonderful game. St. Paul showed up much stronger than on Friday, but was really no match for the home players.

The first period was nearly half over when S. Veno and Downing carried the puck through the outer defense when Smith picked it up and shot it for a goal. The second goal came in the last half of the second period when Smith and Shay carried the puck down the ice, Shay making the goal. The summary:

WESTMINSTER		ST. PAUL
Shay, lw		rw, Garrett, Casson, G. Conroy
Downing, W. Veno, c		c, Goheen, Garrett
S. Veno, W. Veno, rw		lw, R. Conroy
Smith, ld		rd, Elmer
Rudolf, rd		ld, Jonasson
Reaume, g		g, Elliott

Score—Westminster Hockey Club 2, St. Paul Athletic Club 0. Goals—Smith, Shea for Westminster. Referees—Fred Mitchell and D. F. Munro. Time—Three 15m. periods.

SPRINGFIELD BREAKS RECORD

SPRINGFIELD, March 18—The Springfield Revolver Club's expert team, shooting in the eleventh of the United States Revolver Association national indoor matches, today broke the world's record with a gross score of 1167 out of a possible 1250. The individual scores were: Calkins 232, Dolfen 234, Price 234, Hanford 232, Rice 235. The mark was set by the Oakland, Cal., club only last week at 1165.

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ATHLETICS

MISS BAKER WINS IN FIRST ROUND

Orange, New Jersey, Tennis Star Shows up Well in United States Women's Singles

Play started this morning on the Longwood Cricket Club covered courts in the United States women's indoor lawn tennis singles championship tournament and chief interest centered in the matches in which Miss Ceres Baker of Orange, N. J., United States national outdoor junior doubles champion in 1921, and, with Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, N. Y., present Metropolitan indoor national doubles champion, and Miss Scharman played.

Miss Baker met Mrs. H. R. Hardwick of Brookline in the first round and had a very easy time winning with the loss of only one game in the second set. Miss Scharman, however, had a very hard match with Mrs. S. M. Felton 2d, of Boston, which went three sets before the Brooklyn girl won out, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. J. B. Corbiere of Cambridge had a hard match with Mrs. S. T. Crawford of Boston, winning in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. H. R. Hardwick, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. B. Corbiere, Cambridge, defeated Mrs S. T. Crawford, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton 2d, Boston, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Isabella Mumford, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Cornelia Burgess, Worcester, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. A. L. Robinson Jr., Brookline, defeated Miss Dorothy Dill, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Carona Winn, New York, defeated Mrs. Burnham Dell, Cambridge, 6—1, 6—2.

The drawings were made this afternoon for the women's doubles with the following result:

First Round—Doubles

Mrs. Saunders Taylor and Mrs. N. W. Niles vs. Mrs. William Endacott and Miss Rosemond Newton.

Miss Dorothy Hill and Miss Helen Homes vs. Mrs. Kenneth Billings and Mrs. Charles Magrain.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey vs. Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Corona Winn.

Mrs. B. N. Dell and Mrs. J. E. Corbiere vs. Mrs. S. M. Felton and Miss Leslie Bancroft.

Second Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. G. Morris vs. Miss Marion Morss and Miss Margaret Houghton.

Miss Dorothy Neyhart and Miss Cornelia Burgess vs. Mrs. Sprague and Miss Ruth Yerxa.

Miss Cere Baker and Miss Lillian Scharman vs. Miss Lester Watson and Mrs. A. L. Robinson Jr.

Mrs. R. W. Knowles and Miss Mary Bancroft vs. Mrs. Shedden and Miss Mumford.

Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Martha Bayard vs. Miss Kaltenborn and Mrs. N. P. Earle.

Mrs. Barden-Wallach and Mrs. Culver McWilliams vs. Mrs. St. Crawford and Miss Mary Heaton.

COACH SPAETH MAKES RADICAL CHANGES

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20 (Special)—Dr. John Duncan Spaeth, coach of the Princeton crews, made the most radical changes in the history of Princeton rowing after the last workout of the crew when he changed the stroke in the Orange eight, one of the two varsity shells, from starboard to port stroke. The shift came like a bolt from a clear sky, for all preparations were made without any hint as to the change.

Ever since the graduation in June of Heinie Leh, the pace-setter of last spring's championship crew, Dr. Spaeth has been attempting to develop another man to take his place, but without much success. Experimental shifts were made during the indoor practice, but when the shells went out on the water 10 days ago no new man had been found. A week ago, John Fitzpatrick, asistant coach and official rigger, began to change the 1914 boat, and the general supposition was that it was for the freshmen, who have been practicing in a port stroke rig. Dr. Spaeth soon put this theory to rout, however, by sending out the Orange varsity with S. W. Milne '22, captain, who has been rowing at No. 7 for two years on the varsity and one year on his freshman crew, at stroke.

Dr. Spaeth will continue his system of constant changes in the seatings in order to locate the best possible combination. At present two varsities are as follows:

Orange—Bow, H. H. Iredell; 2, F. L. Page; 3, Creswell; 4, J. B. Lewis; 5, Sinclaire; 6, R. S. Newlin; 7, R. P. Morgan; stroke, S. W. Milne; coxswain, Scull.

Black—Bow, Wiggan; 2, N. T. Montgomery; 3, F. G. Marburg; 4, G. J. Cooke; 5, Eldridge Snyder; 6, Jackson; 7, F. T. Woolverton; stroke, J. S. Wright; coxswain, Gardner.

RED SOX EVEN SERIES

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 20—Today finds the Boston Red Sox in a much more satisfactory position than they were a year ago, as they showed the Pittsburgh Nationals yesterday that they were not going to let the National Leaguers make a clean sweep of their practice series the way they did a year ago. The first game Friday was very unsatisfactory to Manager Dufty's men as they lost, 12 to 0; but yesterday they won, 11 to 5 and what is more they made eight hits off Cooper, Pittsburgh star left-hander, in two innings. The Red Sox batters gave some indication of the batting strength which was believed to have been secured in the Cleveland trade.

PRINCETON POLOISTS WIN TITLE

NEW YORK, March 20 (Special)—Princeton University won the intercollegiate indoor polo championship Saturday night when it defeated Yale University in the final game of the Indoor Polo Association's tournament, which has been in progress for the last two weeks in Squadron A Armory. The Tigers defeated their opponents by the score of 10½ goals to ½. The New Jersey collegians were the best of the college teams in the series and had little trouble in disposing of their rivals in all matches.

JONES IS STAR OF SWIMMING MEET

His Brilliant Work Gives Brown New England Championship

N. E. INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Brown University	28
Dartmouth College	26
Amherst College	9
Technology	7
Wesleyan University	7

Individual performances in the New England swimming intercollegiate Saturday suffered as a result of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association's policy to make the event not only one of individual championships, but of team leadership as well. Thus, the leading aggregations striving for team laurels, predicting that the race would be close, decided to reserve their strength until the relay race, the last and highest scoring event. As a result of this maneuvering no two outstanding stars started in any one event so that although some of the best talent in college ranks today was on hand, the times made were relatively poor simply because there was very little individual competition. Brown University won, as expected, with a total of 28 points while Dartmouth finished a close second with 26. The other three competitors were outclassed, Amherst coming third with 9, then Technology and Wesleyan with 7 each.

Dartmouth's showing was a surprise to even the most sanguine supporters of the Green. Coach S. D. Hazelton's charges closed their second year of intercollegiate swimming by giving the Bruins the biggest battle they received this season. The Hanover mermen exhibited wonderful balance, won four first places, no two of which were scored by one individual, while the two victories the Brown natators succeeded in winning came as a result of the efforts of the sterling D. L. Jones. As a matter of actual fact this youthful swimming prodigy won the championship for Brown single-handed, for besides wading through the water victoriously in both the 100-yard swim and the backstroke, he was responsible for the Bruins' victory in the thrilling relay race that gave them the title. Just before the relay, Dartmouth had run up a total of 24 points to Brown's 20, so that the team championship hinged on this last event.

Jones' performance is all the more noteworthy when it is considered that in winning the relay he gave S. B. Damon, the intercollegiate 50-yard title-holder, a decided beating in his own specialty. Damon swam the 50-yard dash which was the first event on the program and won without extending himself in the least. He then withdrew from the 100-yard swim for which he had qualified the day before so that he might have sufficient time to rest for the relay on which he was swimming anchor for Amherst against Jones for Brown. But in spite of all the precautions this clever little performer took, and notwithstanding the fact that he was given a slight advantage by his team-mate, F. C. Myers, who swam third, Jones caught him on the down swetch and after racing side by side with him for the last 25 years very deftly managed to touch the end of the tank first. Dartmouth finished a close third in this race while Tech trailed. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by S. B. Damon, Amherst; E. C. Palmer, Tech, second; H. F. Taylor Jr., Dartmouth, third. Time—26s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by R. E. Eiche, Dartmouth; S. O. Metzger, Brown, second; W. J. Pilat, Wesleyan, third. Time—2m. 41s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. G. Weed, Dartmouth; R. L. Morgan, Wesleyan, second; G. Dawson, Brown, third.

50-Yard Back Stroke—Won by D. L. Jones, Brown; T. T. Oxnard, Tech, second; S. N. Williams, Wesleyan, third. Time—32 1-5s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by D. L. Jones, Brown; H. F. Taylo Jr. Dartmouth, second; S. P. Metzger, Brown, third. Time—58 2-5s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by R. P. Bird, Dartmouth, distance 74ft.; tie for second between E. J. Gorman, Brown, and L. F. Southwick, Wesleyan, distance 70ft.

100-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by J. G. Rogers, Dartmouth; Q. J. Reynolds, Brown, second; W. L. Stewart, Tech, third. Time—1m. 20s.

200-Yard Relay Race—Won by Brown (S. P. Metzger, Richard Almy, R. P. Adams, D. L. Jones); Amherst, second (A. Barker, J. L. Leete, F. C. Myers, S. B. Damon); Dartmouth, third (C. A. Bolles, J. E. Dempsey, S. E. Ellis, H. F. Taylor Jr.). Time—1m. 48 2-5s.

CUTBILL BREAKS RECORD

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18—Capt. H. C. Cutbill of the Boston Athletic Association track team furnished the feature event of the indoor games held at the One Hundred Seventh-fourth Regiment Armory tonight when he made a new indoor reord of 2m. 12s for the 1000-yard run. This bettered the former indoor mark held jointly by J. W. Ray and Cutbill of 2m. 13 2-5s., and was also better than theoutdoor record held by M. W. Sheppard.

WHEELWRIGHT'S TEAM WINS

C. C. Wheelwright's curling team is the holder of the Fenno trophy for 1922 following the victory of his four over the four skipped by T. Russell in the final contest of the season at the Clyde Park rinks of The Country Club, Saturday. Seventeen ends were held. The lineup:

R. W. Rivers	C. C. Patterson
J. L. Little	P. Childs
J. W. Dunlop	H. H. Wiggin
C. C. Wheelwright, skip 12	T. Russell, skip 12

BRAVES PRACTICE TOLAY

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 20—Manager Mitchell plans to send his Boston players through two practice sessions today in preparation for the game with the Washington Senators which will be played here tomorrow. It is probable that the squad will be divided into Regulars and Yannigans this afternoon for a game. The entire team is much pleased with the showing made against Washingtoh Saturday when the Braves won, 5 to 3, in 10 innings. Considering the fact that it was the first game of the season for both teams, it was well played.

FALK SIGNS CONTRACT

CHICAGO, March 20—Outfielder Falk today was safely in the Chicago American's fold. He went down to San Antonio, where the Sox defeated the world champion New York Nationals yesterday, and signed a contract. He will join the club Friday when the Sox play at Houston, his home town. All the Chicago Na-

YALE WRESTLERS WIN, FENCERS LOSE

Close Competitions Are the Rule in Dual Meets With Harvard at Cambridge

Harvard and Yale divided honors in their combined engagements in varsity wrestling and fencing Saturday afternoon at Hemenway Gymnasium, Yale emerging victorious in the former, 16 to 11, and Harvard in the latter, 7 to 2; but the Blue earned the balance of power for the afternoon when her freshman wrestlers threw the Crimson yearlings all over the mat, winning every bout for a total score of 26 to 0.

The manner in which Yale arrived at her conquest in the varsity wrestling program cast all predictions aside. On both sides supposedly undefeatable men were defeated and in most cases it was rank novices who turned the tables. Although in several matches the Yale foilsmen forced their opponents to severe limits to win, Harvard obtained a decisive victory, and thus wound up her season of dual meets with a clean slate.

Yale found a much more rugged opopnent than she had anticipated when she went to the mat with Harvard. Comparison of previous season's scores indicated an easy victory for the New Haven men; but they were required to put forth everything they had to win. Harvard was again handicapped at the outset by being forced to place a substitute in the 115-pound class for Capt. H. B. Walker.

Yale's 125-pound representative, J. E. Kronholm, was unable to appear, and his substitute, H. G. Young, fell an easy victim to H. J. Freedman, who won as he pleased with a half-Nelson and bar hold in 2½ minutes.

The result of the 135-pound class was not unexpected, except that it was reached more quickly than had been forecasted. Harvard's hopes began to go when Curtis Nelson, her star 145-pound man, lost to R. F. Brown, who twisted out of a bad position after being outclassed by Nelson, and scored the most spectacular fall of the meet with a head chancery and bar lock.

The most thorough surprise of the program was registered in the 158-pound class, when James DeWolf, a novice making his first appearance for Harvard, went out and toyed with Capt. Wallace Benjamin of Yale, staying on top for 8m. 18s. of the allotted nine minutes, and thereby gaining a time decision.

Francis Rouillard found rugged opposition in G. M. Deaver of Yale, in the 175-pound class, but the stocky Crimson athlete finally gained a decision when the match had gone overtime. It was hard and fast all the way through.

Benoni Lockwood, Harvard's dependable heavyweight, found the excessive poundage of H. E. MacKay, his Yale opponent, too great a handicap in the closing match of the tournament, and succumbed to a time decision defeat, but only after the battle had gone two extra periods.

Yale' freshman grapplers showed surprising ability, and scored time decisions or falls over every Harvard yearling they faced.

Though Harvard enjoyed a decisive fencing margin at the conclusion of festivities, she had to work and work hard for it. Capt. Burke Boyce and W. R. Brewster, Harvard's veteran fencers, wound up their intercollegiate dual-meet fencing careers by wining every match in which they were entered. Each one gathered three victories, and by identical scores of 7 to 3, 7 to 4, 7 to 6. Edward L. Lane appeared for Harvard in two of the other matches, and his brother, Everett H., substituted for him in the third. Edward won and lost, while Everett lost by a very close margin in a contest to Capt. A. P. Walker of Yale. This was easily the feature battle of the tournament.

S. G. Huntington was Yale's best on the basis of scores, losing only by a single touch to both Captain Boyce and Brewster, and finally gaining one of his team's two victories at the expense of Edward Lane. Captain Walker was not far behind his teammate, except that he was unable to force Boyce and Brewster so strenuously.

dueling swords competition, which did dueling swords competition, which did not count in the scoring. The summaries:

WRESTLING

115-Pound Class—Thompson, Yale, defeated Collins, Harvard, decision. Time—8m. 34s. on top.

125-Pound Class—Freedman, Harvard, defeated Young, Yale, fall. Time—2m. 30s.

135-Pound Class—Wallace, Yale, defeated Holmes, Harvard, fall. Time—1m. 8⅛s.

145-Pound Class—Brown, Yale, defeated Nelson, Harvard, fall. Time—7m. 23s.

158-Pound Class—DeWolf Harvard, defeated Benjamin, Yale, Decision. Time—8m. 18s. on top.

175-Pound Class—Rouillard, Harvard, defeated Deaver, Yale, decision, overtime. Time—2m. 18s. on top.

Unlimited—MacKay, Yale, defeated Lockwood, Harvard, decision, overtime. Time—1m. 30s. on top.

FENCING

Brewster, Harvard, defeated Walker, Yale, 7—4.

Boyce, Harvard, defeated Davenport, Yale, 7—4.

Huntington, Yale, defeated E. L. Lane, Harvard 7—4.

Brewster, Harvard, defeated Huntington, Yale, 7—6.

Boyce, Harvard, defeated Davenport, Yale, 7—4.

Brewster, Harvard, defeated Davenport, Yale, 7—3.

Boyce, Harvard, defeated Huntington, Yale, 7—6.

Walker, Yale, defeated E. H. Lane, Harvard, 7—6.

Score—Harvard 7, Yale 2.

DUELING SWORDS

L. F. MacKenzie, Yale, defeated J. S. Barss, Harvard, 2—1.

J. K. Watson, Harvard, defeated MacKenzie, Yale, 2—0.

Score—Harvard 1, Yale 1.

Clark University President for "Pure American Sport"

Dr. Atwood Deplores Professionalism That Has Crept Into Some Institutions

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Clark University, one of the latest educational institutions to let down the bars to intercollegiate competition, is profiting by its experience, according to Dr. Wallace Walter Atwood, president of the university, who told a representative of this paper that in his experience of Clark "intercollegiate competition had made for solidarity and created among the students an interest in the college as a whole."

"When I think of pure American sport," said Dr. Clark, "I am for it as strongly as any man can be. I am enthusiastic about it, and I believe it is a wonderful character builder. I believe it develops qualities we need in our leading citizens and that the boy often gets the sportsmanship, which is such a necessary part of life's equipment, from his participation in sport in college days."

However, Dr. Atwood is certain that athletics have developed in some American colleges to such an extent that they are a detriment to college life.

"I am perfectly certain," he said, "that professionalism has crept into college athletics to such a degree that it is not only a serious detriment but a disgrace in some institutions. Instances have come to my attention where alumni groups, in their misdirected enthusiasm, have been willing to pay the entire expenses of athletes in colleges, in cases where men have made unusual records on prep or high school teams. I am against professionalism in athletics. That is one of the features that I most seriously condemn, for it often prevents a good man from ever doing anything else.

"If a man goes through college and gains nothing but what he gains through athletics, or what we call extra-curricula activities, I think it is a mistake. It is more, it is unfortunate. I have no respect for the man who plans to get through on those qualifications.

It does not require much of a man to get through any college that way, but such a man can be no more than mediocre. I tell the men with whom I come in contact and the student body here that we have too many mediocre men in the world. We need leaders, and surely are going to need more with each coming decade. We want men of powerful intellectual ability as those leaders, for the whole organization of society must be more nicely adjusted.

"When you consider the business problems, the social problems, the national and international problems that need adjustment and the great tasks ahead of us for which we require leaders, I don't think much of the man, who goes through college and just scrapes by. I should be inclined to feel that the man who goes in for extra-curricula activities and who fails to get a good sound mental training had better not go to college."

ATHLETIC NOTES

University of Pennsylvania defeated Lehigh University in their dual wrestling meet at Philadelphia, Saturday, 14 to 11.

The United States Naval Academy fencing team defeated Columbia University in a dual meet at Annapolis, Saturday, 13 to 1.

T. R. Coward, United States squash tennis champion, won the championship of the Yale Club of New York, Saturday, defeating A. J. Cordier in three straight games, 15—11, 15—2, 15—12.

United States Naval Academy defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in their dual wretsling meet at Annapolis, Saturday, 28 to 3. It was the eighth and last meet for the Midshipmen, who won all their encounters.

W. C Hagen, United States professional champion, won the West Coast open golf championship at Belleair Heights, Fla., Saturday, with a card of 290. George Smith of Hyde Park, was second, with 292.

The Yale varsity swimming team established a new world's record for the 300-yard relay in Carnegie Pool, New Haven, Saturday, when they covered the distance in 2m. 31 2-5s.

C. S Richmond '22 won the Lehman annual spring track-competition at Williams College, Saturday, for the trird successive year with 35 points. J. D. Mendes '22 was second with 32.

M. S. Beggs of Glen Ridge, N. J., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College gymnastic team for next year. His specialties are Indian clubs and parallel bars.

Phillips Exeter Academy easily defeated Phillips Andover in their dual swimming meet at Exeter, Saturday, 46 to 7. B. E. Beck '22 was the only Andover man able to get a second place.

Arthur Thomsen, Milwaukee A. C., won the 880-yard free style central A. A. U. senior championship at Detroit Saturday in 12m. 23s. Thomsen led Ferdinand Ehrlich, Detroit A. C., who finished second, by 50 yards.

Harold R. Mixsell won the championship of the Princeton Club of New York in squash tennis yesterday afternoon by defeating John Taylor, champion of 1921, in threee straight games. The scores were 17 to 14, 15 to 11, 15 to 12.

The New York soccer team defeated Philadelphia at New York yesterday, 3 to 2. It was the second time New York had won from Philadelphia this year and was one of the best games of the season.

The All-Philadelphia trapshooting team defeated All-New York in their intercity competition at Philadelphia, Saturday, 479 to 477. It was the fourth straight time in two years that Philadelphia had won. C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, was the individual star with 97 breaks out of 100.

Phillips Exeter Academy furnished a surprise at Andover, Saturday, by defeating the Andover basketball team 27 to 24. Capt. R. P. Hatcher of Exeter and F. D. Lackey of Andover were the individual stars. Both teams were stronger on the defensive than the offensive.

Brockton High School won the Tufts-Fletcher basketball cup and the New England interscholastic championship at Tufts College, Saturday, by defeating Northampton High in the semi-final round, 19 to 18, and Edmunds High in the final, 30 to 23. Edmunds defeated Portsmouth High in the seemi-finals 27 to 25.

Winning five out of seven bouts, Pennsylvania State College wrestlers beat Springfield Training School in their final home meet at State College, Saturday, 17 to 6. Captain Mooney and Mazeski were the only visitors to score decisions. The only fall was scored by Wetzel, Pennsylvania State, in the 158-pound class.

The junior class won the annual interclass handicap track meet at Dartmouth College, Saturday, with 52 points. The sophomores were second with 36, the seniors third with 33½ and the freshmen last with 33. Capt. L. T. Brown established a new college record of 6ft. 3in. for the running high jump and Weisiger of the freshman class equaled the college record of 6 2-5s. for the 60-yard dash.

Charles C. Speer of Mercersburg Academy captured individual swimming honors in the first annual national interscholastic swimming meet, held in Brokaw pool, here, today, breaking the interscholastic record in the 100-yard swim and winning the 50-yard event. Speer's time in the 100 was 56s. flat, lowering the record of 56 4-5s., which was held jointly by himself and Leo Handy of the Brookline (Mass.) High School.

Harry Cowles, Harvard University and Harvard Club professional, defeated Sidnew Dufton, the Boston Athletic Association professional in the first of the home-and-home squash racquet matches, Saturday, for the Greater Boston professional championship, 15—13, 18—16, 16—18, 12—15, 15—13, 13—15, 15—12. The play was fast and there was much driving in the rallies, which were long.

DETROIT CLUB ON TOUR

DETROIT, March 20—Twenty-one members of the Detroit American Baseball Club left their training camp at Augusta, Ga., today, with the Rochester Club of the International League for a week's tour of South Carolina. The eleven men left behind are expected to be joined during the week by Howard Ehmke and George Dauss, two Tiger pitchers who have not yet reported.

ANTI-VIVISECTION MEASURE SOUGHT

Petitions Being Circulated to Place Bill on Ballot in Colorado

DENVER, Colo., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—It is hoped that an opportunity will be given to the people of Colorado to vote next November upon a measure prohibiting experimental operations upon human beings or dumb animals, as petitions are now being circulated by anti-vivisectionists and others for the 'signatures necessary to place the bill upon the ballot. It is generally conceded that more than enough names to do so will be obtained.

Carl S. Milliken, Secretary of State, Victor E. Keyes, Attorney-General, and the reporter for the supreme court have already approved the following ballot title and submission clause for the bill:

An Act to Prohibit Injurious, Dangerous or Painful Experimental Operations or Administrations Upon Human Beings or Dumb Animals Except to Relieve or Cure Them; Making Exceptions of Persons Consenting to Such Experiments and Providing Penalties for Violations of the Act."

Section 1 of the proposed measure reads:

"It shall be unlawful to make any injurious or dangerous or painful experimental operation or administration of any dangerous or injurious or painful exhibitory or illustrative operation or administration upon or to any human being or any dumb animal either with or without the use of anæsthetics except for the purpose of relieving or curing such person or dumb animal: Provided, however, that a person over the age of 16 years may consent to such an experiment, operation or administration upon himself or herself and in the case of persons under the age of 16 years the parents or those standing in the parental relation may consent thereto and in cases of such consent the provisions of this act shall not apply."

Persons violating the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1000 or imprisoned in the ocunty jail for not less than 10 days nor more than six months, or fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court, the bill provides. Penalties for second offenders are fines of not less than $250 nor more than $1000, or imprisonment for not less than 90 days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Members of the medical profession are already actively opposing the proposed law.

GORDON IS ELECTED BASKETBALL LEADER

Louis Gordon '24, forward on this year's Harvard varsity basketball team, was today elected captain for next year. The election was somewhat of a surprise. Of the 15 players who made their insignia by playing against Yale this winter, R. W. Fitts '23, is the only man who will be ineligible next year and he is ineligible because he played in one game while at Tufts College.

The men who voted in addition to the captain-elect were: Ex-Capt. A. E. McLeish '23, M. B. Lowenthal '23, J. M. Hartley '23, John Pallo '23, R. W. Fitts '23, J. H. Tipp '23, H. B. Tyson '23, E. W. Love '23, J. L. Rudolfsky '24, Isador Black '24, H E. Feiring '23, W. V. Miller '23, D. F. Egen '23 and D. H. Stevens '23.

COLLEGE LEADERS MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20—Presidents of four New England colleges met in conference here today to resume consideration of problems involved in college athletics which was begun recently in a meeting in North Adams. There were present presidents Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst, Harry A. Garfield of Williams, William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan, and Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin. The conference was called by Dr. Meiklejohn for the purpose, among other things, of taking cognizance of the tendency to commercialize college sports and to consider a proposal to call a meeting of heads of all New England colleges to consider the problems.

MUSIC

Concerts of the Week-End

On Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall the London String Quartet gave the concluding concerts of their Beethoven cycle. The quartets played were those in A minor opus 132, F major opus 135, and the Fugue opus 133, originally intended by the composer as a finale to his opus 130. The playing of the quartet, as in the previous concerts of the series, was of surpassing beauty. The difficult later quartets were played with the same clarity and understanding as the simpler ones of the earlier opus numbers.

As to the wisdom of playing the entire series of Beethoven quartets in succession opinions may differ. Few composers show to the best advantage in programs made up entirely of their own compositions. If any composer can stand this test, certainly Beethoven is the best fitted to undergo it, yet great as his compositions are in the field of the string quartet, there are many arid pages, pages which one feels sure that he himself would be the first to reject. To the composer and professional musician such a presentation of the works of the master is of incalculable value. To the average music lover much of the series must have been of little real interest. As an artistic undertaking, as a tribute to one of the greatest geniuses the world has ever known, the concerts deserve the highest praise. It is only to be regretted that the musical public of the city did not evidence its appreciation by attending in greater numbers.

As the last quartets were played, the listener could not but marvel at the greatness of Beethoven's genius. Composed in 1826, nearly 100 years ago, the F major quartet is still in advance of the times. No composer of the succeeding years has even equaled these last flights of Beethoven's genius. It is an impertinence even to praise them. One can only bow in reverent awe before these master works of all time.

On Sunday afternoon, Dame Clara Butt, contralto, Kennerley Rumford, Baritone, and Melsa, violinist, gave a concert in Symphony Hall. The program was of the type long since familiar to Lyceum and Chautauqua audiances. Dame Butt, of statuesque presence and deep toned voice, began with songs of mid-Victorian pessimism, lifting the pall of sadness later with some of the songs by modern English composers too little known in this country. Mr. Rumford contributed songs in lighter vein, though some of them were of little musical worth. Mr. Melsa played familiar pieces in excellent style and with considerable beauty of tone and phrasing. Such concerts are an undoubted source of pleasure to a large portion of the concert going public and doubtless approach the nature of the "ballad concert" for which there would seem to be a place in the American scheme of entertainment.

Sunday evening, in Symphony Hall, Ulysses Lappas, Greek tenor, and Nevarthe Shagoian, "the Armenian Nightingale" gave a program of operatic airs and Greek and Armenian folk songs. Mr. Lappas sang Italian arias and songs with the tricks and mannerisms of style long since familiar to the devotees of Italian opera. He shouted in Leoncavallo's "Mattinatta" and sobbed in the same composer's aria from "Pagliacci" in true Latin style, to the manifest delight of an audience composed for the most part of his fellow countrymen. In arias of the seventeenth and eighteenth century his vocal shortcomings were most apparent. Uncertainty of pitch and a disagreeable forcing of the tone were to be deplored. Miss Shagoian was sprightly in Massenet's "Enchantment." Doubtless her singing of songs in Armenian was effective but as no translation of the words was provided it is impossible to give an opinion as to the justness of the interpretation. She too at times wandered from the pitch.

PRINCETON DEFEATS HARVARD GYMNASTS

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18—The Harvard University gymnastic team met its third defeat of the season when it lost to the Princeton University athletes today by the score of 45 to 9. The Tigers outclassed the Crimson squad in every event, making a clean sweep in the rings and in tumbling. The summary:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Ewing, Princeton; Spalding, Princeton, second; Bailey, Harvard, third.

Horse—Won by Sheldon, Princeton; Nickels, Harvard, second; Richardson, Princeton, third.

Parallel Bars—Wood, Harvard, and C. D. Spalding, Princeton, tied for first place; Richardson, Princeton, second.

Indian Clubs—Won by Newman, Princeton; Ten Eyck, Princeton, second; Bragger, Harvard, third.

Rings—Won by Hodges, Princeton; Laquer, Princeton, second; Tuttle, Princeton, third.

Tumbling—Won by Clark, Princeton; Crouse, Princeton, second; Ellis, Princeton, third.

CLARK PRESIDENT EXPLAINS ATTITUDE

WORCESTER, March 20 (Special)—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, appeared before the student body of that institution today and explained his attitude with regard to the stopping of the lecture by Prof. Scott Nearing before the Liberal Club last Tuesday evening. After this meeting the members of the faculty met but it was stated that nothing would be given out for publication until a statement had been prepared by the secretary. It is understood that the members of the Liberal Club and the student body were not satisfied with Dr. Atwood's explanation nor were some members of the faculty.

TROOPS REMOVAL FROM HAITI URGED

Colonel Banton Expects Evacuation of Island by Marines Within Six Months

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special)—Continued pressure is being brought to bear upon the Administration for the withdrawal of American marines from Haiti and San Domingo.

Following conferences with Cabinet members and officials of the State and Navy Departments, Col. George R. Shanton, chief of the insular police of Porto Rico, expressed the opinion today that all American troops would be withdrawn from the island within the next six months.

"This depends, however, on the effort of the Dominican Government to organize a stable government before that time," he said.

"The United States does not have the right to continue military occupation of Haiti and San Domingo," Colonel Shanton declared. "We were asked by the respective governments to go into Santo Domingo and Haiti to collect duties and to pay a national debt. That job is finished, but we are staying to police the island. This is clearly beyond our rights as the people do not want foreign troops to do this. We are keeping our marines there against the expressed wish of the people."

Colonel Shanton, who has made an investigation of conditions in Haiti, stated that while stories of atrocities are greatly exaggerated, United States marines have committed outrages against the populace.

"In this connection," he said, "it should be remembered that the so-called atrocities are practically always in retaliation of wrongs done by the natives."

Continued occupation of Haiti and San Domingo, Colonel Shanton believed, would have a bad effect on the relations between the United States and Latin-American republics.

Colonel Shanton was organizer for the Cuban Constabulary after the Spanish-American War. At the request of President Roosevelt, he "cleaned up" Panama, prior to the building of the canal.

MR. POUND URGES SCHOOL ADDITION

Unless more room can be provided for the Harvard Law School the number of students, now 1000, must be limited, Dean Roscoe Pound says, in his annual report, just made public. He believes limitation would be unsatisfactory. "The best interests of the school call for early completion of Langdell Hall," he advises. Discussing the limitation question, the report says:

"Experience in awarding scholarships has shown that it is by no means easy to select with assurance on the basis of the colleges from which students come and the records made therein. A limitation of the number of students, say, to 1000, would be sure to exclude students whom ultimately we should prefer to some of those received.

"Again, it would be likely to restrict the influence of the school by narrowing the field from which it draws. In three years the number of colleges represented in the student body has risen from 155 to 180. Twenty years ago it was 83. It would be unfortunate if anything were done to impair the national character of the student body.

"On the other hand, care to receive only those whose proparation gives reasonable warrants for believing that they can do the work demanded by the methods and traditions of the school zealous maintenance of standards at a high level, and rigid exclusion of all who do not keep them, have not availed to keep down the rising tide of numbers. The category of unclassified students, which is the weakest point in the student body and might perhaps be cut off with advantage, has been reduced to 43. Thus even if it were done away with the relief would be but temporary. It seems clear that the best interests of the school call for early completion of Langdell Hall. A gift for that purpose would be most welcome."

The curriculum of the Harvard Law School must soon be revised, the dean says, though radical changes are "not called for." "No school will ever be able to teach everything which the lawyer will need to know even in the way of law," he says in the report. "The law school must make a wise selection and leave the rest to the student himself. Nothing is more futile than the idea that a student may be expected to know nothing about a subject unless he has had formal instruction in a course embracing that subject, and that he may be expected to know nothing of that subject beyond the scope of the new course. New fields of law are developing continually and lawyers are expected to act intelligently in those new fields without previous study of them in school. The student must learn as an essential part of his professional training how to master fields of the law with which he has not been made acquainted in the lecture room. Of the new subjects which continually come forward in legal development some are adapted to study in the law school and some are not.

"Attempt to cover all details superficially is not the path of the law school. It must of necessity select those things which it can do best and in which teaching may do the most for the student, and must teach those as well as may be, leaving the student to do the rest for himself as common-law lawyers have always done. Moreover, in training students drawn from the whole country there must be some latitude of choice after a common foundation has been laid in the first year, if the curriculum is to meet the needs of different localities. Some subjects are important for a law office in New York city which are unimportant for practice in the country in the west and south and vice versa. To this extent the elective system must be retained in the second and third years."

PRODUCE, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

TEXTILE STRIKE IN ITS NINTH WEEK

Fresh Efforts for Arbitration Made in Rhode Island—Leaders Plan for Funds

The ninth week of the textile strike in Rhode Island and the sixth in New Hampshire, opened today with prospects of ending the strike even more remote than when the controversy first started.

In Rhode Island the state board of mediation and conciliation is making a fresh effort to find a way out of the disagreement while in New Hampshire at least two private investigations are under way.

The strike forces are concentrating their efforts upon relief measures, and leaders say that ample funds will be forthcoming to carry on the strike indefinitely.

The textile workers in Rhode Island are closely watching the State Senate, the Judiciary Committee of which has in hand the Lavander 48-hour bill, passed last week by the House. Opinion is about evenly divided as to whether this measure will pass.

Officials and leaders of the textile unions and affiliated bodies met in Boston on Saturday and they are reporting to the strikers in the various textile centers today that ample support will be given them.

James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, said today in Manchester, N. H., that 65,000 more textile workers in all the centers of New England would be called out if such a step should prove to be necessary to win the struggle.

Textile Workers Finances Called in Good Condition

The 65,000 textile workers on strike in Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Lowell, "are today in a better position financially to wage a long drawn-out fight, than they were on the day the strike was called," according to Thomas F. McMahon of Providence, president of the United Textile Workers, who presided at an all-day session of the emergency board held at the Parker House in this city Saturday. The morale among the strikers in all districts is declared by President McMahon to be remarkable.

The strike will be continued indefinitely, Mr. McMahon announced, and any attempt by other mill organizations to cut wages or lengthen the hours of work, will be promptly met by new strikes. The emergency board voted to call for a joint conference with the executives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the United Garment Workers Union and the executive board of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of securing the financial assistance of organized Labor.

Mr. McMahon declared that the textile workers on strike have already received voluntary offers of assistance from various sources, including certain business organizations whose members are in sympathy with the cause of the strikers.

After discussion of the question of engaging a statistical bureau to conduct an invetsigation of the strike situation as its affects employer and employee, the board voted to refer the proposal to the general strike committees in the various strike areas for indorsement. Under this plan the union would engage experts to determine the profit of the cotton industry in the north and south through a period of several years, together with figures showing the production in both sections of the country and the per capita production of employees in the two sections. The tables would also show comparative costs of production between the north and south, and the per capita earnings of both, with a comparison of the relative costs of living.

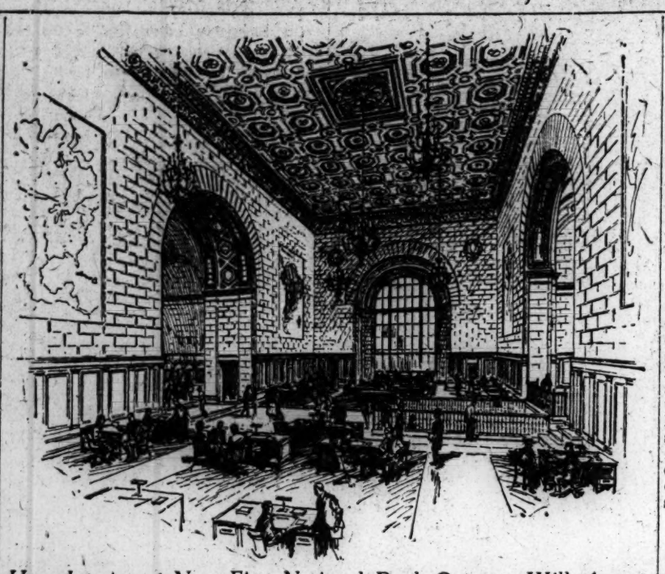
Boston Tag Day Proposed

Fifteen delegates from the Boston Central Labor Union will go before the Overseers of the Poor of the city this afternoon or tomorrow in an effort to obtain a permit to hold a tag day in Boston for the benefit of the striking textile workers in New Hampshire, the original application for this permit having been rejected on Saturday. According to P. Harold Jennings, business agent for the Union, the matter will be taken before Mayor Curley, if necessary, to obtain the desired permit. March 25 was the day designated in the application as Tag Day and in view of the fact that many cities and towns in New England have already sanctioned such affairs Mr. Jennings feels that a more favorable atittude will be taken by the city authorities when the matter is thoroughly explained to them.

Because of the feeling that a victory for the employers in the present textile strike in New England would result in wiping the 48-hour law from the statute books of Massachusetts, Miss Sarah A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, urged the members of the Boston union and other unions throughout the State to bend every effort to win the strike.

State Board Holds Session

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 (Special)—The State Board of Mediation and Conciliation, meeting today on a proposition which it is hoped will be the means of ending the textile strike in Rhode Island, after its session gave out a statement that it would have nothing for publication concerning the proposition. The members of the board representing manufacturers were absent, and the board would make no information public. While they would give no assurance of the progress the members present said they were not dissatisfied with the results of today's meeting. The board will meet again on Thursday.



How Interior of New First National Bank Quarters Will Appear

REAL ESTATE

Work has been started on new quarters for the First National Bank of Boston on the site opposite the Post Office on Milk Street and extending from Federal to Devonshire streets, which was formerly occupied by the Equitable Building, the Master Builders Building and the old John Hancock Building. The new structure is especially designed by its architects, York & Sawyer of New York City, to meet the needs of future expansion and the present comfort and convenience of its patrons and employees. It will be fireproof throughout with a heat-protected steel frame, cement and marble floors, hollow steel doors and exterior window frames of iron. Service stairs and emergency exits in the fire towers provide a maximum of standing room in case of blocked exits in other parts of the building.

The exterior will be constructed of stone throughout in the stye of the early Tuscan Renaissance and will extend 10 stories above the sidewalk and two stories below, with a third lower story for heating, ventilating and other mechanical apparatus. The upper floors of the buildings may be used by tenants and yet allow of expansion of the bank's quarters. These tenants may reach the bank by a special entrance without having to leave the building.

The bank will occupy two entire floors: one basement floor below and two mezzanine above. A portion of the fourth floor at the Milk Street end of the building will be fitted up as a special executive suite. A large public space, 30 feet wide and 129 feet long, with tellers' wickets on each side is on the main banking floor opposite the head of the stairs from the Milk Street entrance. This space will have walls of sandstone and a vaulted ceiling. The walls will conceal two mezzanine floors on either side of the building where the work of the bank will be carried on, thus doing away with much of the noise and confusion of the usual bank. With this arrangement, the architectural treatment of the interior is confined to the entrance vestibules, the officers' reception room and the public space adjoining the tellers' windows.

Air for ventilating purposes will be cleaned by means of air washers and sent to various parts of the bank and a system of exhaust fans will send used air out at the roof. The building will be heated by direct radiation so that it can be heated at night without the expense of the ventilating fans. A flexible system of wiring the electrical equipment will take care of the many changes in a building of this character with the minimum of expense. Elevators will be electrically operated. Stone & Webster are the engineers and contractors for the job.

Property numbered 307-309 Lamartine Street and 1-6 Marlou Terrace, West Roxbury, consisting of frame buildings and 15,700 square feet of land, has been transferred by Philip A. Hendrick, trustee, to John F. Eager. The whole is taxed on a valuation of $19,100, of which $6300 is on the land.

Sale is recorded in Brighton of the frame dwelling at 34-36 Aldae Street, corner of Athol. Florence D. London conveys to John J. Lee. The building accounts for $5500 of the total assessment of $7300.

SALES IN SOUTH END

Edward J. McIntyre buys from Susan Lehane the four-story and basement, brick residential property at 41 Malden Street, South End. Total assessment is $3000, of which $1700 is on the lot of 1151 feet.

Another transfer in the South End is that of the parcel at 4 Canton Street, consisting of a one and a half story, frame structure and 543 square feet of land, the latter taxed on $500 of the total $600. Frederick H. Rudd and another release to Eliza J. Brown.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

Real estate business transacted in Boston last week showed remarkable gain in dollars over the last two years. The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Feb. 25:

Date	Trans.	Mtg.	Amt Mtg.
March 13	52	29	$7,592,525
March 14	55	27	191,722
March 15	70	44	732,770
March 16	120	69	1,048,214
March 17	75	45	246,475
March 18	35	25	103,987
Totals	407	239	9,915,673
Same week in 1921	418	224	1,939,910
Same week in 1920	350	161	1,617,794
Wk end March 11, '22	336	186	1,474,930

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Elizabeth S. M. Barrett est. to Henry Green; Warren Avenue; d.

Frederick H. Rudd tr. to Eliza J. Brown; Canton Street Court; d.

Susan Lehane to Edward J. McIntyre; Malden Street; q.

DORCHESTER

Edawrd F. Cassell to Eugene J. McCarthy; Minot Street; q.

Frank M. Logan to Annie Murphy; Lithgow Street; q.

WEST ROXBURY

Johan Wichusky to Johan Medoia et al; Call Street; q.

Philip A. Henchick, tr. to John C. Eager; Lamartine Street and Marlon Terrace; 4 lots; d.

BRIGHTON

Michael Kelley to Bridget Rafferty; Parkland Street; q.

Florence D. London to John J. Lee; Aldie and Athol Streets; w.

John W. Edgerly et al. to Ralph Seviner; Central Avenue; q.

BUILDING NOTICES

The office of the Boston Building Commission today posted the following list of permits to construct, alter or repair buildings. Location, owner, nature of work and architect are named in the order here given:

Fuller Street, 56; ward 21; Edward Mealwitz; tenements.

Blue Hill Avenue, 730; ward 19; M. Cohen; sign on store.

Tremont Street, 262; ward 5; New Richwood Hotel Company, sign on hotel.

State Street, 100; ward 5; R. M. Bradley; sign on office.

Mansfield Street, 31; ward 26; Mrs. A. W. Churchill; alter dwelling.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS TEST OF CIVILIZATION, SAYS ACTOR

Thornton W. Burgess, Also a Speaker at the Meeting of Animal Rescue League, Suggests Menagerie as Necessary Adjunct to the Schoolroom

"Talking over a distance of 3000 miles without the aid of wires and traveling at the rate of 60 miles an hour are not indications of civilization; the kindness manifested toward all living things is the only measure of the civilization a people has reached," declared George Arliss, well known actor, at the public meeting of the Animal Rescue League held in Unity Hall on Saturday. Mr. Arliss, who is honorary vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, is almost as well known for his interest in animals as for his work on the stage.

"As long as we allow dogs and other household pets to be used for the purposes of vivisection, we will remain selfish, heartless barbarians," said Mr. Arliss.

Thornton W. Burgess, noted author of animal stories for children, told the league of the success of schools in which the care of animals is included in the curricula. He declared that a limited menagerie is as necessary an adjunct to a schoolroom as any other sort of laboratory, and that he believed the time soon would come when schools would maintain such a department.

Continuing, Mr. Burgess said: "Kindness to animals is an instinct in all children. It does not have to be created in them. Only a chance for its development is needed. Results infinitely gratifying and worth while have been accomplished in schools where teachers allowed animals to be a part of the class equipment.

"Miss Mary E. Coburn has a school in Springfield, Mass., that has done wonders for the children who attend. The school is a haven for birds, which fly freely about the schoolrooms. They supplement the usual studies in many beautiful ways, not upsetting the program in the least.

"Last spring about 400 fledglings that had fallen from their nests were brought to the school to be cared for by the children. There was an old robin that had been at the school for six years, and he assisted in the feeding of the little robins. One of the foster children became so devoted to the older bird that it refused to leave when the migration time arrived.

"The 40 children in the school have just succeeded in securing the pledging of 20,000 acres as bird sanctuaries as a memorial to their old pets. These children would no more annoy a bird than they would harm their little brothers and sisters."

SHIPPING NEWS

The Fabre Line steamship Patria will call at Boston on Wednesday from New York, after which it will sail for Naples and Marseilles. Passengers boarding the steamer here are booked for Beirut, in Syria; Jaffa, in Palestine, and for Turkey. The vessel is expected to arrive at Commonwealth Pier about 3 p. m., and will sail later in the day.

Among the passengers arriving in port yesterday aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer San Benito was Capt. Charles M. Bower, head of an expedition to the South Sea Islands in search of pirates' hidden gold. He has come to Boston to gather the essential documents necessary to make the expedition a success. The San Benito brought one of the largest consignments of coffee ever received here from Panama, in addition to 174 bags of coco beans, 22 bags of coco, 44 crates of pineapples, and four bags of silver coin, from Port Limon.

The United States Shipping Board steamer West Queechee, Capt. Lundquist arrived in Boston yesterday after a stormy passage from Liverpool. Because of bad fuel oil the vessel was compelled to burn its cattle fittings in order to reach port. The steamer went direct to Chelsea for a supply of fuel oil after which it will discharge its cargo at Mystic wharfs.

After waiting at Provincetown two days for an opportunity to cross Massachusetts Bay without the westerly wind that retards progress of vessels in light trim, the United States Shipping Board steamers Kenosha and Wakanna, reached the local harbor during the night. This noon they were shifted from an anchorage in the upper harbor to the Metropolitan coal wharf, near the army base, South Boston. The vessels are of wooden construction of the Ferris type and are coming here to be broken up. Each vessel brought about 800 tons of coal as ballast which will be discharged at Mystic docks, Charlestown, this week. They will be dismantled at the coal pier, South Boston. The Kenosha towed the Wakanna from Newport News, Va.

Another cargo of southern lumber reached port today, the schooner Helen Barnet Gring, bringing 977,000 feet from Mobile, Ala. The vessel was 17 days on the passage.

Two steam trawlers and five schooners brought about 600,000 pounds fresh groundfish to the South Boston fish pier today. Wholesale prices were slightly higher as the demand for fish was stronger today than late last week. Arrivals: Str. Whitecap 32,700 pounds, str. Comber 139,900, schooners Ruth & Margaret 104,000, Joffre 118,500, Yankee 90,300, Mary P. Gotliart 121,000, and Georgiana 1000. The following brought flounders: Arthur & Matthew 8200, Mao 2nd, 17,000, Margaret L., 8500, and James Burke 7600. Wholesale dealers' prices follow: Haddock 2½@3c a pound; large cod 3½@4½c; market cod 2½@3½; pollock 3@5¾; hake 5.

Gill netters brought about 70,000 pounds fresh groundfish to Gloucester in time to market it today. Two arrivals from Boston were also reported at that port, the steamer Surge, with 65,000 pounds and the Elsie Silvay, 35,000. The new schooner being built at Essex for Capt. Clayton Morrisey is to be launched about April 5, it is reported today.

Longshoremen are discharging 3500 tons of general cargo from the United American liner Ohioan today, following arrival at Commonwealth Pier this morning from Pacific coast ports with merchandise including 500,000 feet of lumber, 500 bales of cotton, consignments of wool, shingles, beans, canned fruit, etc.

Cables received by the local office of the White Star Line announce the sailing from Liverpool of the new White Star-Dominion line steamer Regina on its initial trip. The vessel is going to Portland this trip and will operate between Montreal and Liverpool during the summer. The Regina is the sister ship to the Pittsburgh, now nearing completion, and which will enter the Boston service in June. When the Regina sails from Portland next week, on the return trip, passengers will number 110 cabin and 266 third-class.

Bostonians among the 275 passengers sailing on a cruise to the West Indies, Panama Canal and South America, aboard the White Star liner Megantic, from New York today, include: Mrs. Charles W. Cheney, Mrs. William Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Irving B. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Moore Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lesh and Miss Martha Lesh. The liner is making its third cruise to the West Indies this season. One passenger, L. H. Facey of Kingston, Jamaica, is completing a trip around the world which he began just a year ago on the same steamer.

Two thousand mahogany logs, containing about 2,000,000 feet are on the way to Boston from the west coast of Africa, aboard the steamer Sabotooan, due here about April 15. The mahogany will be used in the manufacture of furniture, pianos, cabinets, etc., and is consigned to Palmer & Parker of Charlestown.

Two transatlantic liners reached Boston today, both being British vessels. The Maryland came from Hamburg and Bremen with about 800 tons of toys and a general cargo. The Pinemore came from Liverpool with about 1100 tons of general cargo. Both vessels encountered adversed conditions at sea. Captain Hutt of the Maryland stated that on March 7 his vessels encountered adverse condiseverity which delayed but did not harm the steamer. The captain reported that the wind blew more than 100 miles an hour.

A new buoy is to be established in Nantucket Sound this week, it is announced. It will be a first-class nun and known as Davis South Shoal Buoy No. 2, moored in 4¼ fathoms of water, in latitude 41 north, longitude 69.48 west.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

SS. Maryland (Br.), Hutt, Hamburg Feb. 28, and Bremen March 5.

SS. Pinamore (Br.), Wright, Liverpool March 1.

SS. City of Atlanta, Garfield, Savannah.

SS. Grecian, James, Baltimore and Norfolk.

SS. Kenosha, Brooks, Norfolk towing SS. Wakanna.

SS. Melrose, White, Sewalls Point.

Tug Bess, Anderson, Sandwich, Mass.

Tug Confidence, Sullivan, Sandwich, towing barges Beattie, and Flora, Norfolk.

Tug Clara H. Doane, Perkins, New York, towing barges Hauto and Nesquehoning, latter for Portland.

Tug Pallas, Perkins, New London, towing barges Bill Hughes and Lucy McAllister, New York. Up before 8 a. m.

Tug Savage, Johnson, New York, towing barges Nos. 5, 14, 19 and 24.

Schr. Rosanna Belliveau (Br.), Comeau, Belliveau Cove, N. S., with lumber.

Schr. Helen Barnet Gyring, Mohr, Mobile, March 3.

Schr. Josephine McQuesten, Holden, Newport News.

Schr. Oakley C. Curtiss, Griffin, Norfolk.

Schr. Grand Turk, Gray, Jacksonville, March 8.

SS. Lewis K. Thurlow, McKewn, Norfolk.

Sailed

Tug Confidence, Sandwich, Sunday, towing barges Beattie and Flora; Juno, do., do., towing barges Edith, Irene and Hattie, Norfolk; Sadie Ross, do., do., towing lighter City of Boston, for Newport; Dolphin, do., do., towing lighter City of Malden.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today

Grecian, from Baltimore and Norfolk.
Maryland, from Bremen.
Clan Buchannan, from South African ports.
City of Atlanta, from Savannah
Merrimack, from Philadelphia.
Montoso, from Porto Rico.
Sussex, from Australia.
Royal Prince, from Africa.
Newton, from Sewalls Point.
Themisto, from Hamburg.
City of Glasgow (Br.), from Hull, March 2.
Suruga, from the Far East.
Steel Mariner, from Pacific ports.
Wytheville, from the Far East.
Egremont Castle, from the Far East.
Pinemore (Br.), from Liverpool, March 1.
Quantico, from Philadelphia.
Caledonian, from Manchester.
Hilton, from Porto Rico, March 11.
Sitoebondo, from the Far East.
Arizonian, from Pacific ports.
Valemore, from Liverpool.
Moorish Prince, from the Far East.

Tuesday

Laurelleaf, from Tampico, Mexico.
Conejos, from Hango, Sweden.
Delaware, from New York.
Mahopac, from Hamburg

Wednesday

Patria, from New York.
Sicilian, from St. John, N. B., for Havana.
Evelyn, from Porto Rico.
Lexington (Br.), from Glasgow, March 4.

Thursday

Croxteth Hall, from Alexandria.

Friday

Romeo, from Calcutta.
Deuel, from Hamburg and Rotterdam.

Saturday

Walter Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.
Casper, from Brazilian ports

Sunday

Bird City, from Brazilian ports.
Worcester, from Antwerp.

PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1, $6@$8 barrel; No. 2, $4@$6.50; northern spy, $5@$8; Ben Davis, $4.50@$6; Stark, $4.50@$7; russets, $4@$7; standard farm boxes, $1.50@$3.50; western, box, $3@$4.50. Receipts, 420 barrels, 1557 boxes.

Beans—New York and Michigan choice pea at $7@$7.10 per 100 pounds; fair to good at $6.50@$6.75; yellow eyes, choice at $8@$8.25; fair to good at $7.50@$7.75; red kidney at $8@$8.25; fair to good at $7.25@$7.50; dried Canada green peas at $6@$6.50; native dried green peas at $6.25@$6.50; California lima at $9.50@9.75. Receipts, beans, 626 bushels.

Beef and Lamb—Native sides, 13@13½c; hinds, 17@17½c, fores, 9@9½c medium sides, 12@12½c; hinds, 15½@16c; fores, 8½@9c; cows, 10@11½c. Spring lamb, 28@30c; winter, 28c; yearlings, 10@25c; muttons, 11@18c; veals, 10@22c. Receipts, beef, 61 cars; lamb, none.

Butter — Creamery extra, 40@40½c; boxes and prints, 42@43c; firsts, 36½@39c; seconds, 33½@36c; held extra, 36@37c; held first, 34@35½c. Receipts, 185,453 pounds.

Cheese—Held extra at 24@24½c; firsts, 22@23c; choice fresh at 21½@22c; firsts, at 20@21c; fair to good at 16@19c; Young America at 22½@23c. Receipts, 457 boxes.

Corn—Carload prices in transit: No. 2 yellow is quoted at 77@78c; No. 3 yellow at 76@77c. Corn products per 100 pounds: yellow granulated corn meal at $2.00; bolted at $1.95; feeding at $1.50; cracked corn at $1.50. Receipts, corn, 62,240 bushels, all for export.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby 32@33c; eastern extras, 27@28c; western extras, 29@30c; western extra firsts, 29@30c; western firsts, 25@26c. Receipts, 3773 cases.

Flour—Carload prices, mill shipments per 196 pounds in sacks: Spring patents at $8@$8.75 for standard and $9@$9.25 for special short; hard winter patents at $7@$7.75; soft winter patents at $7@$7.75; soft winter straights at $6.25@$7; soft winter clears at $5.25@$6.25; rye flour, white patent, at $5.75@$6.25. Receipts, 3335 barrels.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $5@$7 box; California navels, $5@$8.50; lemons, $4@$6; grapefruit, $2@$4; cranberries, $14@$15 half bbls.; strawberries, 40@60c box.

Hay and Straw—Carload prices: No. 1 timothy at $29@$30; No. 2 timothy at $26@$27; No. 3 hay at $22@$23; shipping hay at $19@$20; clover, mixed, at $25@$28; poor and damaged at $15@$17; rye straw at $34@$35; oat straw and wheat straw at $20@$22. Receipts, 11 cars hay, 2 cars straw.

Millfeed—Carload prices in transit: Spring bran is quoted at $33.50@$33.75 for pure, with standard at $33@$33.25; winter bran at $33.25@$33.50; middlings at $34.50@$38; mixed feed at $35.50@$37; cottonseed meal at $49.50@$57; stock feed at $30; oat hulls at $16.50; hominy feed at $28; gluten feed at $39.80; gluten meal at $49.55; linseed meal at $60. Receipts, 20 tons.

Oats—Carload prices in transit: Oats are quoted at 57@58c for fancy 40 to 42 pounds, 56@57 for fancy 38 to 40 pounds; 53@54 for regular 38 to 40 pounds; 52@53 for regular 36 to 38 pounds; and 51@52 for regular 34 to 36 pounds. Oatmeal, for 90 pounds in sacks, rolled $2.75; cut and ground $3.02. Receipts, oats, 4000 bushels.

Potatoes—Green Mts. $1.75@$1.90 per 100-pound bag; Spauldings, $1@$1.75; cobblers, $1.50@$1.60; sweets, $1.90@$2 hamper. Receipts 18,915 bushels.

Poultry—Native fowls, large, 33@36c; medium, 28@32c; squabs, $9@$10 doz.; western, bxs, stags, 25@30c; fowls, large, 32@33c; small, 26@30c; bbls. stags, 23@28c; fowls, large, 31@32c; small, 25@29c; frozen roasters, 5 lbs. up, 34@35c; 4½ lbs up, 32@33c; 4 lbs up, 30@32c; chickens, 3 to 3½ lbs, 28@30c; broilers, 32@38c; fowls, 4½ lbs up, 31@32c; 4 lbs, 29@30c; 3 to 3½ lbs 23@32c; live fowls, 32@33c; live chickens, 28@30c. Receipts, poultry, 470 packages.

Provisions—Heavy backs and short cuts, $28.25; medium backs and short cuts, $26.75@$27.75; long cuts, $30.25; lean ends, $34.25; bean pork, $23.25@$25.25; loose salt pork, 14½c; fresh ribs, 24@24½c; shoulders, corned, 15¾@$16¼c; shoulders, smoked, 17½@17¾c; shoulders, fresh, 17½@17¾c; hams, skinned, 28¾@37¼c; hams, regular, 29¼@37½c; hams, cooked, 49@57½c; bacon, 19¾@31¾c; briskets, 19c; bologna, 15@16c; frankfurts, 15½@22c; fresh sausages, 17½c@29½c; pressed cooked meat, 20@24c; pork trimmings, 14½c; raw leaf lard, 15c; rendered leaf, 15⅝; pure lard, 13⅝; country dressed hogs, 250 lbs. up, 12@13c; 150 lbs. to 250 lbs., 14@15c; 75 to 150 lbs. 15@16c; pigs, 25 to 50 lbs., 26@27c.

Refined sugar—The American and Revere quote granulated and fine as a basis at 5.50c per pound, less 2 per cent for cash.

Vegetables—Beets, $1@$1.25 box; cabbage, $2@$3 barrel; new, $1.50@$3.50 crate; carrots, $1.50@$1.75 box; celery, white, $2.25@$2.50 box; cucumbers, $5@$11 box; eggplant $2.50@$3.50 crt; lettuce, $1.50@$1.75 box; peppers, $4@$6.50 crt; radishes, $3@$3.25 box; squash, 6½@8½c lb.; tomatoes, hothouse, 25@50c lb.; turnips, yellow, 75@$1 box; rutabages, 140-lb. sacks, $1.50@$2.25; cauliflower, $1@$1.75 crt.; parsnips, $1.50@$1.75 box; spinach, Texas, $1.75@$2 basket; Norfolk, $2.50 bbl; string beans, $3.50@$4.50 basket. Onions, native, $4@$4.50 box; Connecticut Valley No. 1, $8@$8.50 per 100-lb. bag; Spanish Valencia, $8.50 case.

FOREIGN MAIL CLOSING

Mails for foreign countries will close at the Central Post Office in Boston at the following hours:

MONDAY, March 20

Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.

Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney 5:30 p. m.

Europe, Africa and West Asia (spec. add. for Norway) letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 7 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m., parcel post for Great Britain, Ireland, France and countries via England and France 3 p. m. via New York. SS. Aquitania.

Norway, letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 7 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m., parcel post for Norway, Sweden and Denmark 3 p. m. via New York. SS. Oscar II.

Azores Islands (spec. add. for Italy and Greece) letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 7 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m., parcel post for Azores Islands 3 p. m. via New York. SS. Patria.

Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Island) 9 p. m. via New York. SS. Munargo.

Japan, Korea and China (spec. add. only) 4 p. m., registered 3:55 p. m., March 18, via San Francisco, SS. Nanking.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21

Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.

Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney 5:30 p. m.

Salvador (letter mail only), Bocos del Toro, Guatemala and British Honduras via New Orleans 9 p. m., Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Island) via Miami 3 p. m.

Germany, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, letters 9 p. m., other articles (except parcel post) 7 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m., parcel post for Poland, Lithuania and Latvia 3 p. m. Via New York, SS. Latvia.

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador (prints, etc.), Nicaragua (except East Coast), Amapala City, Choluteca (also prints, etc., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran) in Honduras, Cauca and Narino Departments of Columbia, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile (also spec. add. for other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador), 3 p. m., via New York, SS. Santa Teresa.

Bermuda, 9 p. m., via New York SS Fort Hamilton, Jamaica and Colombia (except Cauca and Narino Departments), 8 p. m., via New York, SS. Tivives.

Porto Rico (ordinary mail only), 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Dorothy. Turks Islaid and Dominican Republic 9 p. m., via New York, SS. Hellas.

FOUNDERS NAMED OF WOMAN'S PARTY

WASHINGTON, March 20, (Special)—The names of 82 women, representing 19 states and the District of Columbia, are on the list of founders of the National Woman's Party made public today. They will be present at the formal dedication of the new national headquarters of the party on May 21.

The largest number of founders from any one state is in New York, with 22.

Massachusetts ranks fifth in the list of states, with the following women named as founders of the party in that State:

Boston—Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Miss Berry Potttier.

Brookline—Mrs. Agnes Morey, Miss Katherine Morey, Mrs. Thomas Grey, Mrs. Janet S. Bearce.

Cambridge—Miss Grace Henshaw.

Milton—Mrs. Robert Gorham Fuller.

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Tuesday generally fair and somewhat colder; southwest and west gales.

Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Tuesday generally fair and somewhat colder; southwest and west gales.

Northern New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday fair and somewhat colder; strong to high southwest to west winds.

BOSTON TEMPERATURES

Official

8 a. m.	36	12 noon	39

OTHER CITIES, 8 A. M.

Albany	34	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	46	New Orleans	46
Chicago	32	New York	44
Denver	46	Philadelphia	50
Hatteras	60	Portland, Me.	34
Jacksonville	64	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	34
Memphis	42	Seattle	34
Montreal	32	Washington	40

ALMANAC MARCH 20

Sun rises 5:48 a. m. Sun sets 5:56 p. m.
Length of day 12h. 8m.
High water 4:42 a. m., 5:16 p. m.
Light vehicle lamps 6:26 p. m.

FULLER WITNESS STIRS INTEREST

William F. Garcelon Testiefis That Mr. Warner Introduced Mr. Hathaway to Him

TAUNTON, Mass., March 20 (Special)—Something of a sensation was caused in the trial of the Warner-Fuller slander suit today by the testimony of William F. Garcelon, put on the witness stand by Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in support of his charges made against Joseph E. Warner in the political campaign for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1920 and in defense of Mr. Fuller, in the suit, against the charge of slander, which Mr. Warner alleges and for which he asks $100,000 damages. His testimony was to the effect that Mr. Warner brought Mr. Hathaway to Mr. Garcelon's office and introduced him and as a result Mr. Hathaway was employed and paid as an attorney representing Fall River cotton manufacturers before the legislative Committee on Education.

Throughout the case, Mr. Fuller has been trying to prove that Mr. Warner and Mr. Hathaway were law partners and that Mr. Warner profited out of Mr. Hathaway's law business in connection with legislative matters while Mr. Warner was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Garcelon testified that he was general counsel for the Arkwright Club, an association of cotton manufacturers. He had general supervision, he testified, of legislative matters for the club, but did not go personally to the State House, engaging counsel to appear before committees in behalf of the cotton manufacturers.

Some time between Feb. 15 and Feb. 20 of 1920, Mr. Garcelon testified, Mr. Warner, then Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, called him up by telephone and asked for an appointment to call at Mr. Garcelon's office. An appointment was made and Mr. Warner came, the witness said, bringing with him Harold F. Hathaway. He introduced Mr. Hathaway to Mr. Garcelon, the witness said, and after some "general conversation" Mr. Warner left. Mr. Garcelon could not remember just what his conversation then with Mr. Hathaway was, but later he talked with Fall River cotton manufacturers, he said, and as a result Mr. Hathaway was employed to represent the manufaoturers before the committee on education of the Legislature, in opposition to a bill pertaining to continuation school education, action on which was postponed.

Mr. Garcelon identified a cancelled check for $531, payable to Mr. Hathaway, despite strenuous objection to the admission of the testimony from John L. Hall, counsel for Mr. Warner. The check, the witness said, was mailed to Mr. Hathaway, for the cotton manufacturers' association.

Several witnesses, put on the stand by Mr. Fuller's counsel, told of the political meeting on the night of Sept. 3, 1920, at Moody Square, Salem. Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn testified that he heard Mr. Fuller question Mr. Warner at this meeting regarding Mr. Warner's connection with Harold F. Hathaway, his law partner, as Mr. Fuller alleges, who appeared before legislative committees appointed by Mr. Warner. "We shot questions at Warner," said the witness. Mr. Hall protested against the word "shot" as expressing an opinion, but the testimony was admitted.

Mr. Fuller, the witness said, asked Mr. Warner whether he was not a partner of Mr. Hathaway and if he had not appointed committees before which Mr. Hathaway appeared; he told Mr. Warner that if he would furnish an affidavit to the effect that the charges were not true, he (Mr. Fuller) would support Mr. Warner's candidacy. "Warner made no reply at all," said the witness. Mr. Bauer said he was president of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce and the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade, and was treasurer of the R. F. Bauer Company of Lynn, the Lynn News Company, the North Shore News Company, and the Beverly News Company, besides having other business connections.

On cross-examination Mr. Bauer admitted that he was a friend of Mr. Fuller's and had come to Taunton this morning in Mr. Fuller's car. He had presided at a Fuller meeting in Lynn before going to Salem on the night of Sept. 3, he said. Mr. Fuller, he insisted, held out his hand to Mr. Warner when the latter came to the platform at the Salem meeting, and the latter refused it.

Frank H. Forsythe, of Salem, gave similar testimony about what Mr. Fuller said at the Salem meeting. On cross examination he was asked if Mr. Warner had not said at this meeting: "Why doesn't he make the same charges that he made at New Bedford?" and said he did not remember hearing the question, though he did remember hearing Mr. Warner ask: "Why doesn't he make them now?"

James Roche of Salem also told about the Salem meeting questioning of Mr. Warner by Mr. Fuller, and said Mr. Warner did not answer when asked if Mr. Hathaway was not his law partner. Harry E. Day, foreman for the National Calfskin Company, Peabody, testified also that Mr. Warner made no answer to Mr. Fuller's charges at the Salem meeting. Cornelius A. Lowry of Salem was another corroborating witness.

AIR REDUCTION MERGER

The Air Reduction Company, Inc., announces that it has purchased all the assest, including the patents, trade-marks and trade names of the Davis-Bournonville Company. This latter company has been a pioneer in the development of all lines of oxyacetylene apparatus. The manufacturing and sales organizations of the Davis-Bournonville Company, located in 16 leading cities in the United States and Canada, will be amalgamated with those of the Air Reduction Sales Company, the operating company for Air Reduction, Inc. It is understood that the purchase has been accomplished without any public financing or bank loans.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HEAVY REDUCTION IN REDISCOUNTS IS ACCOMPLISHED

Liquidation of Federal Reserve Commercial Loans Amounts to Large Volume

Liquidation of federal reserve commercial loans has reached large proportions. The volume now outstanding is $362,662,000, compared with $1,224,503,000 a year ago.

Then the New York Federal Reserve Bank held $351,324,000, or within $11,000,000 of total now held by the entire system. Chicago stood second with $251,817,000. At present it holds the largest volume of these loans, and New York ranks ninth with only $26,328,000.

The following shows commercial loans held by reserve banks March 15, 1922, compared with March 18, 1921:

	Mch. 15, '22	Mch. 18, '21
Chicago	$55,254,000	$251,817,000
Richmond	40,422,000	58,008,000
San Francisco	36,843,000	96,312,000
Atlanta	32,535,000	64,453,000
Dallas	31,199,000	51,243,000
Cleveland	31,170,000	62,531,000
Minneapolis	27,027,000	53,473,000
Kansas City	26,560,000	64,541,000
New York	26,328,000	351,324,000
Boston	21,594,000	72,481,000
St. Louis	20,160,000	86,910,000
Philadelphia	13,574,000	41,440,000
Total	362,662,000	1,224,533,000

New York and Chicago together have reduced commercial loans $521,559,000, or 60 per cent of the reduction for the system.

Richmond has reduced the least, Dallas next, then Minneapolis. Philadelphia now has the smallest commercial loans, St. Louis second and Boston third.

Loans secured by government obligations and bills bought in open market have also been greatly cut.

In total loans New York ranks second with only $92,726,000, compared with $772,011,000 a year ago. Reduction for New York has therefore been about $680,000,000.

New York's reserve ratio has advanced 32.2 points the past year; Chicago 31.3.

A year ago Dallas was borrowing $13,437,000 and had a reserve ratio of 37.6%. It is not borrowing anything within the system and has a ratio of 60.7%. Cleveland's ratio shows the latest improvement—5.5 points.

Nine banks have reserve ratios of more than 70%; a year ago there was only one—Cleveland.

Of total bills discounted, now held, about 52% become due within 15 days. A year ago 60% of discounted bills had maturities of 15 days or less.

The most reassuring feature at present is the uniform strength. The weakest bank in the system now has a ratio of 54.6%, whereas a year ago only three banks were that strong, and one bank, after making allowance for borrowed money, had only about 25% ratio.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	3½%
Outside comcl paper	5 @5¼	4¾@5
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers comcl loans	5 @6	5 @6
Collateral loans	5½@6	5½@6
	Today	Saturday
Bar silver in New York	64¾c	64⅞c
Bar silver in London	33¾d	33⅝d
Mexican dollars	49⅝c	49⅝c
Bar gold in London	94s 9d	94s 10d
Canadian ex dis (%)	3%	3¼
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow—

Boston	4½%
New York	4½
Philadelphia	4½
Cleveland	4½
Richmond	5
Atlanta	5
Chicago	5
St Louis	5
Kansas City	5
Minneapolis	5
Dallas	5
San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4½
Bengal	8
Berlin	5
Bombay	8
Brussels	5
Christiania	6
Copenhagen	5½
Madrid	6
Paris	5
London	4½
Rome	6
Stockholm	5
Switzerland	3½

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$42,000,000	$377,400,000
Year ago today	36,291,528	.....
Balances	20,000,000	62,100,000
F R bank credit	19,796,370	55,000,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston Delivery:

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@3⅝%
30@60 days	3⅞@3⅝
Under 30 days	3⅞@3⅝
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@3⅞
30@60 days	4⅛@3⅞
Under 30 days	4⅛@3⅞
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4¼@4
30@60 days	4¼@4
Under 30 days	4¼@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:30 p. m.:

Sterling—	Today	Saturday	Parity
Demand	4.37¾	4.40	4.866
Cables	4.38¼	4.40½	4.866
France	8.85	8.07	19.3
Guilders	37.80	38.00	40.2
Marks	.0034	.003550	23.8
Lire	5.06	5.1450	19.3
Swiss francs	19.50	19.52	19.3
Pesetas	15.59	15.64	19.3
Belgian francs	8.42	8.52	19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.000165	.000155	20.3
Sweden	26.18	26.35	26.8
Denmark	21.17	21.25	26.8
Norway	17.43	17.35	26.8
Greece	4.42	4.40	19.3
Argentina	1.2025	1.1965	96.48

TRADE CONDITIONS' BIG GAINS IN YEAR

A comparison between today and a year ago shows clearly a pronounced betterment in basic trade conditions; more volume; more concerns registering monthly profits; fewer businesses accumulating losses; and, vitally important, a distinct improvement in the relation between prices of farm products and finished goods, says the First National Bank of Boston. Conspicuous examples of the latter readjustment are wheat, which fell to $1.01 a bushel and recovered to $1.47, and live hogs, which recently rose from $7 to $10 per hundredweight. The inexorable economic pressure, exerting itself to bring down prices of finished goods and services, is evidenced by the strike situation, representing the resistance of Labor to this much-desired return to normal price relations.

The disjointed condition of business is proving unbearable to many concerns, and the number of failures is running very high, although the average loss is declining. The foreign exchanges, although some have receded in the past month, are slowly approaching more normal relations and afford a basis for more foreign trade and better sentiment. The commercial demand has, perhaps unexpectedly, not declined, and many rates have stiffened perceptibly during the past 30 days, while the federal reserve percentages are not advancing. Better and more profitable business is generally hoped for during the latter part of the year.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL STATEMENT

The Wickwire Spencer Steel Company reports a deficit of $2,397,653 for the year 1921 compared with a surplus for 1920 of $3,001,082. The report compares:

	1921	1920
Salet net	$12,153,551	$32,623,894
Cost of sales	11,540,975	27,168,152
Admin & sell exps	1,274,337	1,101,494
Oper loss	662,251	*4,354,248
Miscel charges	956,582	*551,506
Deficit	1,618,833	*3,802,741
Miscel credits	138,381	77,891
Deficit	1,480,452	*3,880,632
Bond interest	917,191	879,550
Total loss	2,397,653	3,001,082

*Surplus.

The balance sheet shows total assets of $34,004,034. The principal items on the asset side are: cash, $714,198; customers' notes receivable, $33,866; accounts receivable, $1,401,750; inventories, $7,189,638; real estate, machinery and equipment, $20,721,426. On the other side of the balance sheet the principal items are notes payable, $4,180,000; accounts payable, $716,263; deferred liability (account of the purchase of the Goddard Works, payable in annual installments of $200,000), $2,000,000; first mortgage bonds, $13,228,000; capital stock, $9,331,800, and surplus, $4,205,463.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Since the first of the year bankruptcies in England total 1600, with every sort of business depressed.

The General Swedish Electric Company lost 11,800,000 kronen in 1921, due for the most part to completion with countries with depreciated exchange rates, principally Germany.

Sauerbeck's (London) index number of wholesale commodity prices declined 3 points during February, the total on Feb. 28 standing at 132.2, compared with 132.5 on Jan. 31.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

Price range for week ended March 18.

Description	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'g
Brown Sh com	80	44¼	42¼	44¼	+2¼
do pfd	15	89	..	..	+ ½
Ctn-ed Pr 2 pf	100	78	77½	77	..
do com	15	39	..	..	..
E & W 1st pfd	70	101	..	..	..
do 2d pfd	30	80	..	..	..
1st Nat Bnk	58	198	195	198	+8
F Ir Wks com	35	43	42	43	+2
Gr-Bi M. Min.	300	.30	.30	.30	..
Ham Bmn Shoe	69	37	35	35	..
Hyd Pr B com	60	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
Intl Shoe com	448	35	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
do pfd	346	109	108¾	108¾	..
Ind'homa Ref.	415	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Mo Port Cem.	29	74½	74	..	..
Nt Bk Com'ce	31	134	134	..	..
Nt Candy com	40	58½	57½	57½	— ½
R-Stx D G 1 p	5	105	..	..	+1
StL Un Trust	5	195	195	195	+4
State Nt Bnk	20	155	155	155	..
Temtor A	519	3⅛	2½	2½	..
Temtor B	250	½	..	..	..
Un Rys com	453	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅜
do pfd	1465	11	8	11	+3
Wagner Elec.	505	27	23	26	+3¾
BONDS					
CAFGRy 4½s	18000	99¼	98½	99	+ ¾
EStLSCo 5s	4000	68	68	68	..
Kin Tel 6s	1000	97½	97½	97½	..
do 5s	3000	91¾	91¼	91	+ ½
KC HT 5s	3500	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
StL & S gn 5s	5000	45	..	..	..
Un Rys 4s	27000	57¼	56¾	57¼	+ ¾

SHOE BUYERS

Atlanta, Ga.—A. Yelowitz; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—J. Brody of Hillman's; Lenox, Phil, Selzer and J. Blitnor of the Boston Store; Essex, W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Touraine.

Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jefferies of Crowley Milner & Co.; Avery.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Block Dry Goods Company; Touraine.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro of Frank & Seder; 10 High Street.

Leather Buyers

Bristol, Eng.—W. L. Olive of H. Ashman & Co., Ltd.; Touraine.

London, Eng.—C. H. White of Baxter Leather Company; 109 Kingston Street.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 20 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Mch. 20 1922	Feb. 20 1922	Mch. 21 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.80	1.37¾	1.79¾
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.47¾	1.15¼	1.71
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78½	.75¾	.84
Oats, No. 2 white	.47	.49½	.53½
Flour, Minn pat	9.00	9.00	8.85
Lard, prime	12.15	11.75	12.50
Pork, mess	26.25	23.00	29.00
Beef, family	15.50	14.50	24.50
Sugar gran	5.30	5.10	3.00
Iron, No. 1 Phil	21.26	21.34	32.09
Silver	.64⅛	.64⅞	.57⅞
Lead	4.70	4.70	4.00
Tin	29.00	29.75	28.25
Copper	13.00	13.125	12.00
Rubber, rib sm shts	.14¾	.15	.17
Cotton, Mid Uplds	18.45	18.75	11.65
Steel billets, Pitts	28.00	28.00	43.50
Print cloths	.06	.05⅝	.08½

AUSTRALIA PLANS MORE BORROWING

Reports from Australia that the Commonwealth Government is preparing to issue another £10,000,000 repatriation loan and that Western Australia has authorized a state loan of £2,000,000 renews interest in Australian Government finance, says A. W. Ferrin, lately American Trade Commissioner in Melbourne. On June 30, 1921, the public debt of the Commonwealth (federal government) was £401,720,024 and the combined debts of the states were £463,650,330, an apparent aggregate of £864,572,356. Eliminating duplications (some of the federal loans were raised for the states, etc.) the aggregate debt of the Commonwealth and states was £808,249,200. In September, the Commonwealth issued a repatriation loan of £10,000,000. In August the State of Queensland floated a loan of $12,000,000 in New York. In October New South Wales borrowed £3,000,000 in London. In January the Commonwealth floated a £5,000,000 loan in London and the state of South Australia one of £3,000,000. In February the state of Queensland floated another dollar loan in New York, $10,000,000. Converting the Queensland loans into sterling at the rough rate of $4 to the pound makes £5,500,000. The total debt of Commonwealth and states therefore appears to be £831,749,000, or about £152 per capita. (A New South Wales issue of £7,000,000 is not included, as it was for conversion of old debt and does not increase the total.)

Aggregate revenues of the Commonwealth and state governments for the fiscal year 1920-21 were, allowing for duplications, approximately £139,000,000 and aggregate expenditures for revenues, again allowing for duplications about £139,500,000. Of the aggregate revenues £70,318,921 was from direct and indirect taxation (including about £50,000,000 from customs duties) and £39,832,596 was gross railway revenue. The taxation revenues of the Commonwealth (including customs) were £52,229,493, and of the states £18,089,428.

SIMMS MAGNETO'S INDEBTEDNESS LESS

The report of Simms Magneto Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows loss after interest charges, depreciation and inventory adjustment of $278,720. This compares with profit of $71,661 in 1920, $94,998 in 1919 and $74,414 in 1918.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1921, were $938,215; current liabilities $576,571, leaving working capital of $361,644.

The report says that during the year current indebtedness was reduced more than 50% and inventories reduced more than 33 1-3%. Shipments during 1921 amounted to only $483,919, against suspended deliveries of $2,271,417 at the beginning of the year.

Shipments for January (1922) were almost 50% more than shipments for the first four months of last year and indications are that shipments for the current quarter will be equal to shipments for the first eight months of 1921.

STEEL TRADE STRIKE PROTECTION

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 20—Steel interests have been building up coal reserves and are protecting themselves against a possible coal strike on April 1. Companies operating by-product coke oven plants, in particular, are establishing fuel supplies because coke ovens rapidly deteriorate when not in use.

TEXAS COTTON MARKETS QUIET

Uncertainty as to the Size of the New Crop Holds up Trading

GALVESTON, Texas, March 18—The cotton markets in Texas have remained quiet but with a strong undertone during the last two weeks. The tendency to await further developments, especially in regard to the size of the new crop, seems to dominate trading, and traders generally have remained inactive.

It is believed that there is enough actual cotton in the south for all immediate needs, although there may be no surplus. So far spot cotton has moved into sight fast enough to meet demands and there is no evidence that the stock is near exhaustion. The amount of spot cotton in the hands of farmers in Texas is difficult to estimate, as most of it is being held on the farms in privately-owned warehouses and its existence is not known until it is brought forth and offered for sale. The farmers who have cotton stored in their barns are, as a rule, well able financially to hold it, and there is no pressing need to sell. The result is, that the small price fluctuations are not bringing this cotton forth.

Replanting in South Texas

New crop preparations continue in Texas, and reports as to the size of the next crop are somewhat conflicting. Several unfavorable developments have been noted in the last two weeks, although an increase in acreage over last year is still expected. In South Texas where cotton has already been planted, the severe freeze has made replanting necessary, and a shortage of seed for planting purposes has been reported. This will be the strongest factor tending to restrict the acreage. Rains have fallen throughout the southwest, with snow over the Texas Panhandle and southern Oklahoma, which will put a good season in the ground and will enable farmers to proceed with preparation for planting the new crop.

Extensive Credit Refused

Credit arrangements between farmers and banks are not being readily arranged this year, according to reports from various parts of the belt. The banks are not inclined to carry the cotton farmer as has been the case heretofore and the man who wishes to plant his entire farm in cotton is finding difficulty in financing his undertaking. This stand of the Texas bankers is expected to prove a strong factor in preventing excessive expansion in the size of the Texas crop.

DIVIDENDS

Laurentide Power Company, Ltd., quarterly of 1 1-4 per cent, payable April 15, placing that issue on a 5 per cent per annum basis, compared with 4 per cent previously.

First National Bank of New York, quarterly of $10 a share, payable April 1, to stock of record March 21. A dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NATIONAL

	1922	Decrease
Second week March	$2,250,238	$129,731
From Jan. 1	20,141,864	5,806,751

REVIEW OF THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, March 18—Whenever the cotton market has remained for a considerable period in a state of deadlock, the element of doubt is represented, not so much by the uncertainty as to whether the dullness will be terminated, as to the direction in which the market will develop its activity. In the majority of cases, the trade will anticipate a decline, for sluggishness and irregularity promote pessimism. There is nothing stimulating about a market that refuses to move, and that is why bears multiply so rapidly under such conditions. Yet more than half the time a dull market is jarred out of its rut by an advance, say Munds & Winslow. In our opinion, we seldom have seen a situation in which a strong array of fundamentals was so strikingly opposed by a set of harassing incidentals. A strong world statistical position bids fair to be fortified still further by a crop that would be inadequate even if pieced out by ample reserves. It is true that the question of new crop supplies rests largely on conjecture, but it is theory backed up by experience.

On the other hand, we have slack demand for goods and raw material, a bitter labor struggle in New England, a disturbed foreign political situation, India's future shrouded in doubt, more liberal offerings of spots and prospects of a fair increase in acreage, most of it coming from west of the Mississippi. Nevertheless, the favorable underlying conditions, while less numerous, are backed up by a strong technical position, and this is four-fifths of the battle. While the market is in the doldrums, or sagging under the weight of old crop remnants, we believe operations should be confined to accumulating new crop contracts. The transactions should be guided, not so much by the thought of immediate profit as by the idea of participating in an advance of magnitude later on.

BUSINESS SHOWS MORE ACTIVITY

NEW YORK, March 18—A further slight gain in spring jobbing trade, especially in west-central states, but rather more pronounced quiet in textiles in primary lines; more activity in some basic industries, particularly in the building, iron and steel and coke trades, with increased firmness in crude and manufactured metals; more stirring also in retail trade, with millinery especially well circumstanced; a very distinct crop improvement in the winter wheat fields from Oklahoma north to Iowa, and gains in employment in iron and steel and automobile centers are some of the things calling for note in this week's business developments, says Bradstreet's weekly review of trade.

Best reports still come from the surplus grain-growing regions, mention being made of country buying both at wholesale and retail being better, where higher prices and large grain and cattle movement have given proof that there were two sides to the markets for farm products. Dry goods, shoes, clothing and millinery have sold better from jobbers east and west. Reports from most southern points, but especially from Texas and Georgia, indicate that new buying lags, although underlying conditions are better in both states, and many New England mill points continue to report cotton-mill strikes affecting sentiment.

STORES' FEBRUARY RETAIL TRADE GOOD

The department stores in Boston had a relatively larger volume of trade in February than in January, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The volume of retail trade was less last month than in January, as is usually the case, but the total amount of sales did not fall behind those for February, 1921, as much as the January sales did. In fact, if prices had not declined during the last year the department stores would have actually had larger sales during February than they had in 1921. Merchants have put on many extra sales recently and have used considerable extra sales effort in order to maintain the volume of business. Stores situated in other New England cities did not find that their February sales were relatively better than the January ones. This is probably due in many cases to the adverse effect of the textile strike which is causing a widespread curtailment of buying, not only on the part of those directly affected by the strike, but among other workers who anticipate that wage-cutting may spread.

AUTOMOBILE PRICE ADVANCED

DETROIT March 20—The Maxwell Motor Corporation has announced an increase of $100 in the prices of Chalmers open models, effective April 1. New prices are: roadster, $1295; five passenger touring $1395; seven passenger touring, $1495. The Chalmers factory has been over-sold several weeks.

ERIE ROAD MAY SELL BONDS

WASHINGTON, March 20—Plans of the Erie railroad for refunding a $15,000,000 indebtedness which falls due April 1 were approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which gave the road authority to issue and sell $5,000,000 in 7 per cent bonds.

COLOMBIA IS TO GET SILVER COINS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18—Comment has been previously made concerning the financial difficulties of Colombia and the scarcity of circulating media. The Colombian Congress on Feb. 4, 1922, approved the issuance of $6,000,000 in paper money, in accordance with the request of the acting president, Jorge Holguin, to meet the financial embarrassment of the national Government. This issue, it is reported to the Department of Commerce by Consul E. C. Soule, is said to be for the purpose of paying the salaries of public employees which are heavily in arrears at present.

Another means of expanding the currency was adopted when the Columbian Ministry of the Treasury signed a contract with the Equitable Trust Company of New York by which the latter has agreed to furnish the Colombian Government with 3,000,000 silver coins of the denomination of 80 centavos Colombian currency 0.900 fine. According to the American Legation at Bogota, these coins are to be minted at the Philadelphia mint from silver furnished by the trust company at current prices on the New York market at the date of delivery at the mint.

FOREIGN BANK LIQUIDATION

VIENNA, March 18—The Austro-Hungarian Bank's liquidation statement announces that after deducting liabilities there remains 210,000,000 gold crowns ($42,546,000) to be apportioned among the succession states, Austria's share being fixed at $35,000,000.

GREAT FALLS POWER COMPANY

The Great Falls Power Company reports for 1921 gross earnings of $2,113,655, net earnings of $1,144,741, balance after depreciation, etc., $637,996, dividends $1,046,260, deficit $408,264.

Rockland and Rockport Lime Corp.

7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock

The Company's books show assets of over $240. for each share of First Preferred stock after deducting outstanding bonded indebtedness of $286,000 in hands of the public.

Since 1900, earnings have always exceeded amount required to pay interest on present outstanding bonds and dividends on First Preferred stock, except in 1908 and 1914.

Approximately $500,000. has recently been expended for new construction, machinery and equipment, making possible increased production and reduced costs.

The company's properties are located in Rockland, Rockport and Thomaston, Maine, and in Adams, Mass. Its plant is located in Rockland on the water front by reason of which it is able to ship its products by water to the large markets of New York City and Boston at advantageous freight rates.

Maine possesses the best quality of limestone deposits known. Of these known deposits within the State, this Company owns 85%. This lime rules as the standard of quality in New York and Boston for all kinds of building construction where lime is used and in addition is used for Agriculture, Tanning, Bleaching, Pulp and Paper Manufacture.

Subject to previous sale, we offer a limited amount of First Preferred Stock in blocks of five shares with one share of Common.

5 Shares 7% 1st Pfd.
1 Share Common } for $450.

(To yield over 7¾%)

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
FOUNDED 1865

115 Devonshire St., Boston — 18 Broad St., New York

BRANCH OFFICES

216 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. — 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. — 45 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

New York, March 8, 1922.

To the Holders of

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES, DUE APRIL 1, 1922 (issued in exchange for Franc Debentures of the Four Per Cent. Fifteen Year European Loan of 1907 of the Company).

There are now outstanding $14,118,000, principal amount, of the above Debentures, maturing April 1, 1922. These Dollar Debentures were issued in exchange for Debentures of the Four Per Cent. Fifteen Year European Loan of 1907 of the Company, Franc Debentures of said Loan to the principal amount of Fcs. 69,762,500 are also outstanding, payable in Francs and other currencies, including Pounds Sterling of Great Britain at the rate of £19-15s.-6d. for each Fcs. 500 Debenture. The company will not be able to pay these Dollar and Franc Debentures at maturity, because under prevailing conditions the Company is unable to dispose of its Mortgage-Bonds which are reserved to refund the above Debentures under its First and Refunding Mortgage dated December 9, 1920, to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, and no other method of financing is available. The Plan hereinafter described for part payment and extension of the balance for three years at seven per cent. is therefore proposed by the Board of Directors.

When the Plan becomes operative Debenture holders will be paid ten per cent. of the principal amount of their Debentures in cash and payment of ninety per cent. of the principal amount will be extended until April 1, 1925, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid upon the cash payment from April 1, 1922, to the date on which such payment shall become payable to depositing Debenture holders. **The United States Government has agreed to loan to the Company the amount of cash necessary to make the ten per cent. cash payment.** The lien of the First and Refunding Mortgage as security for these Debentures will remain unimpaired.

Debenture holders are urged to deposit their Debentures as promptly as possible, and in any case on or before **March 27, 1922,** with Bankers Trust Company as Depositary under an Agreement dated March 8, 1922, copies of which may be obtained from the Company or from the Depositary. **The plan can only become operative if with substantial unanimity the holders of the Dollar Debentures and the holders of the Franc Debentures, to whom an offer of extension is also being made, deposit their Debentures on or before March 27, 1922,** or such later date as may from time to time be fixed by the Company. The extended ninety per cent. of the Franc Debentures will be payable, at the option of the holders, in dollars in New York, viz., $86.85 per Fcs. 450. The Depositary will issue negotiable Certificates of Deposit for Debentures deposited. All Debentures deposited must be in negotiable form. The April 1, 1922, coupon should be detached, and may be collected in the usual manner.

The Company may abandon the Plan at any time, and if the Plan is not declared operative on or before July 1, 1922, or such later date as may be fixed by the Company with the approval of Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary, depositing Debenture holders shall be entitled to the return of their Debentures free of charge.

As soon as possible after the Plan has been declared operative the cash payment of ten per cent. will be made and the deposited Debentures will be returned (against the surrender of Certificates of Deposit) appropriately stamped to show the payment of ten per cent. of the principal amount and the extension of the remaining ninety per cent. to April 1, 1925. New coupon sheets representing interest at seven per cent. during the period of extension will be attached to the Debentures.

It seems clearly in the interest of the holders of maturing Debentures to accept this extension, under which they will receive payment of ten per cent. of the principal amount of their Debentures and an extension of the remaining ninety per cent. of the principal amount at an attractive rate of interest. The inevitable result of the failure of this Plan is a receivership for the Company, which would entail delay and the possibility of loss to the Debenture holders. On the other hand, if the Plan of Extension becomes operative, the Board of Directors believe that within the period of the extension the Company will be able to restore its credit and take care of these Debentures at maturity. The operating ratio which prior to the war enabled the Company to meet all obligations is gradually approaching its pre-war percentage. This has been accomplished by a reduction of operating expenses and by a more efficient operation. Since 1915 the Company has expended $56,000,000 for new locomotives, passenger and freight cars, modern classification yards and additional tracks and sidings. A part of these funds were obtained from the United States Government, which for this and other purposes has loaned the Company substantially $80,000,000. The Company is in a position when business shall return to normal to operate more efficiently and economically than ever before. It has reason to expect that its earnings will still further increase and its expenses still further decrease. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission increasing the divisions of joint rates should give the New Haven System increased earnings upon the prospective traffic of the year of approximately $8,500,000.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,

By Edward J. Pearson,
President

Holders of Dollar Debentures may deposit same with
Bankers Trust Company of New York
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
or Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Holders of Franc Debentures of above issue may deposit same with
Equitable Trust Co., New York
American Trust Co., Boston
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FURTHER GAINS ARE RECORDED BY VARIOUS ISSUES

Coppers, Steels, Equipments and Secondary Rails Are in Good Demand

Several "spreads" or wide openings marked the initial dealings in today's New York Stock Market. Sinclair Oil's first transaction consisted of 1500 shares at 25, followed by 2000 at 25¼, an extreme gain of ⅜ of one point. Interborough, Consolidated preferred changed hands in two lots of 500 and 1100 shares at an extreme advance of 1⅛ points, but Brooklyn Rapid Transit, last Saturday's strongest feature, registered a slight decline. In general prices changes were higher, especially for coppers, steels, equipments and secondary rails.

Early quotations for leading foreign exchanges were considerable under last week's final prices, German marks showing especial weakness.

Trading Volume Large

Last week's active operations were resumed during the morning. Trading in the first two hours again indicated a turnover of more than 1,000,000 shares for the full session. The market became increasingly irregular, however, aside from the strength displayed by a few stocks. Among these were New York Central, American Locomotive, International Paper and Willys Overland, which gained large fractions to 1 point. U. S. Steel, Famous Players, and Standard Oil of New Jersey were lower by 1 to 1½ points. Coppers forfeited early gains and shippings, rubbers, textiles and food specialties were moderately lower. Minor oils also eased. Call money opened at 3½ per cent.

Demand for Rails

The market steadied at mid-day on a broad demand for rails, including investments. New York Central, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, and Rock Island showed gains of 1 to 2½ points.

Activity in Bonds

Activity and strength accompanied broad dealings in bonds, foreign and domestic issues almost without exception rising above last week's prices.

Reports that a better understanding was impending between Washington and Mexico effected sharp gains in Mexican Governments, the 4s rising 3 points and the 5s 1½. French Municipals added to recent advances. Victory 4¾s made a new high at 100.96 and the various Liberty issues were generally better.

Local tractions, especially Interborough Refunding 5s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s and Third Avenue adjustments were appreciably better, as were also Chicago Railway 5s.

Gains among rails and industrials held within moderate limits and utilities notably American Telephone convertible 6s, were firm to strong.

ARGENTINE FRESH FRUITS NEAR PORT

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18—A sample shipment of five tons of fresh Argentine fruits, consisting of selected grapes, peaches, plums and melons from the Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan will reach New York on the steamer Aeolus either today (March 18) or early next week, according to a report received by the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Feely. The preparation of this shipment has been under the direction of the National School of Viticulture. Transportation of the fruit from Mendoza to Buenos Aires to New York has been free of charge, and an American company has agreed to auction it without commission, the proceeds of the sale, less duties and port charges, to be returned to the original growers. This consignment of fruits is in the nature of a semi-official shipment, and its purpose is to show the New York market what Argentina has to offer in the way of fresh fruits at this season of the year.

An American firm has made a commercial consignment of grapes and peaches from the Paraná Delta region on the Aeolus. In general the Argentine exporters of fresh fruits have been successful this year and have gained considerable experience. The chief difficulty, however, is to obtain proper selection and grading. The native market has never demanded quality and careful selection, and the Argentine growers, with few exceptions, do not meet American requirements in this respect.

EUROPEAN LOAN OF THE NEW HAVEN

New Haven officials have been able to get some line on the approximate amount of the European Loan bonds in franc denominations which are held in the United States and estimate that it is roughly $2,500,000 expressed in par of exchange, 19.30 cents for the franc.

There are $27,582,162 par value of the European Loan bonds outstanding, of which $14,118,000 are in dollar bond denominations and are, of course, held entirely in this country. There are $13,464,163 in franc bonds outstanding, and with $2,500,000 of these now owned in this country, there remain about $11,000,000 in franc bonds held abroad.

These franc debentures have been purchased by Americans as a sort of "double-barreled" speculation in bonds and in exchange they have been traded in on the New York Curb along with the dollar debentures at a disparity in price accounted for by the discount in sterling exchange, the franc bonds being payable in sterling at the election of the holder. These franc bonds, owned in America, are believed to be held chiefly in New York and vicinity and Boston and vicinity.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:50 p.m. Mar.20	Mar.18
Adams Express	66	66	65	65	66
Adv Rumely	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	16¾
Ajax Rubber	17¼	17¼	16¾	17⅛	17⅛
Alas Gld Mns Co	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
Alas-Jun G M C	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1
Air Reduction	55⅛	55⅛	54	54	55⅝
Allied Chm & Dye	64	64¼	63	63⅛	64⅛
Allied Chem pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	....
Allis-Chalmers	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	46¾
Am Ag Chem	39¼	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	40⅛
Am Beet Sugar	43⅛	43⅛	42⅜	43	....
Am Bosch Mag	45⅛	45⅛	43¼	44⅞	46¼
Am Brk S&F Co	59⅛	59⅛	59	59	....
Am Can	46⅜	46⅜	45	46⅛	46¾
Am Can pf	102	102½	102	102½	....
Am Car&Fdy Co	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	....
Am Car & Fdy pf	119	119	119	119	....
Am Cotton Oil	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	26⅛
Am Chicle	10	10	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
AsdDry Gds 1st pf	80	80	80	80	....
Am Express	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	135
Am Hide & L	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾
Am Hide & L pf	72½	72½	70¾	70¾	71⅛
Am Ice	109	111¾	106½	111¾	108¾
Am Ice pf	81⅛	81⅛	81	81	....
Am Inter Corp	44	44¼	43¼	43¼	....
Am LaFrance	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅜
Am Lin Oil	33¾	34	33	33¼	33¾
Am Lin Oil pf	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	....
Am Locomotive	109½	109⅜	108	109	108¾
Am Radiator	88¼	88¼	88	88	89
Am Saf Razor	7¼	7⅜	7	7	7¼
Am Ship & Com	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	....
Am Sm & Re	53⅛	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	53¾
Am Sm & Ref pf	97	98	96⅞	98	96¼
Am St Foundry	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	33¾
Am Sugar Ref	73⅝	73⅝	72⅛	72⅛	72⅝
Amer Tel & Cable	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	....
Am Tel & Tel	122¼	122¼	121¾	122	122⅝
Am Woolen	88¼	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	88⅛
Am Writ P pf	28	28	28	28	....
Am W W ptc pf	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	30
Am Zinc,L&S Co	16⅜	16½	16	16⅛	16⅛
AmZinc, L & S pf	39	39¼	39	39	39¼
Anaconda Cop	52⅝	52⅞	51⅝	51¾	52⅞
Ann Arbor pf	45¼	45⅞	45	45¼	....
Assets Rlz'n Co	2⅜	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
AsdDry Gds 2d pf	79	79	79	79	....
Atlanta,B&A Ry	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	2⅜
Atlanta C L R R	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	....
Atch T & S F	97⅜	97⅜	97	97½	97⅜
Atch T & S F pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
Atlantic Fruit	4	4	4	4	4⅛
Atl Gf & W I	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	30
A Gf & W I pf	22¼	22¼	21	21	21⅞
Austin-Nich	27	27	25	26	26⅞
Austin-Nichols pf	84	84	84	84	85
Baldwin Loco	107⅛	107⅝	105⅝	107¼	107¼
Balt & Ohio	38	39⅜	37¾	38¾	38⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	55¾	56	55¾	56	....
Batopolis Min C	1	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	60½	60⅜	60¼	60¼	....
Beth Steel (B)	64⅛	66⅛	64¼	66⅛	66⅛
Beth Steel 8% pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	....
Booth Fisheries	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Brook Rap Tr	18	18	16¼	16½	18¼
Brook R T ctf	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾	16⅜
Brown Shoe Co	46	51	45	50⅝	....
Bklyn Un Gas Co	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	....
Burns Bros (A)	127⅜	127⅜	126½	127⅜	127¼
Burns Bro B	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	40¼
Butte Cop & Z	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
Butte & Super	26	26	26	26	26⅛
Caddo Cen O&RC	12⅞	13¼	12¾	12⅞	12¾
Callahan Min	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	7
Cal Packing Cor	76¼	76⅛	76¼	76¼	76⅛
Cal Pet Corp	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	52
Canadian Pac	136¾	137⅞	136	136¼	136¼
Carson Hill	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
Cen Leath Co	38⅜	38⅜	37⅝	37¾	38¾
Cen'l Leather pf	73⅞	73⅞	73	73⅛	....
Cerro de PascoCC	35⅞	36	35	35	36
Chandler Motor	72½	72¾	71⅝	72¼	74¼
Ches & Ohio	61⅛	63	61⅛	62	61⅞
Chi & Alton	5	5¼	4¾	5¾	5
Chic & Alton pf	10	11	10	11	9⅞
Chi & E Ill (n)	24	25	23¼	25	23⅜
Ch & E Il pf n	44	44⅜	43¼	44¼	44¾
Chi Gt Western	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
Chi Gt West pf	19¾	20	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
Chi Mil & St P	23¼	23⅜	23	23	23
Chi M & St P pf	37⅛	38⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅞
Chino Copper	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
Chi Pneu'tic T Co	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	....
Chi & N'west	70	72¼	70	71	69¾
Chi, R I & Pac	40⅜	41⅞	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜
Chi,R I & P 6%	79⅞	79⅞	79¾	79⅞	79⅞
Chi,RI&P 7% pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92
Chile Copper	18¼	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	18
C C C & St L	63	64⅛	63	64	63
Cleve,Cin,C&StL pf	87	89	87	88	85
Cluett-Peabody	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	....
Col Fuel & Ir C	30	31	29¾	30⅞	30
Col & Southrn Ry	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	....
Columbia Gas	84⅜	84⅞	81	81	84¾
Columbia Graf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝
Colum Graf pf	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	15¾
Comp Tab Sec	70⅛	70⅛	68¾	68¾	70⅜
Cons Dis Inc	1	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1
Cont Can	63⅛	63⅛	61⅛	62⅜	63⅜
Con Gas (N Y)	108½	109⅛	107¼	107¾	110
Con Textile	13¾	13¾	13	13	13
Corn Prod Ref	104¼	104⅜	103¼	104	104⅞
Corn Pr Ref pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	....
Cosden	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	36[illegible]	36¼
Crucible Steel	55¾	57¼	55¼	56½	55¾
Crucible Stl pf	85	85¾	85	85¾	....
Cuba Cane Sug	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17⅜
Cuba Cane S pf	39⅜	39⅜	37¾	38⅜	39⅞
Cuban Am Sug	25¾	25¾	24	24	25⅛
Cuban Am Su pf	90	90	90	90	....
Davison Chem	59⅛	59⅛	57	57¾	59¾
Del Lack & W	114¼	115¾	113¾	115	....
Detroit Edison	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	107½
Dome Mines	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26
Elec Sto Bat'y	148	148	146½	148	149
Endicott-Joh'n	83⅞	84	82¾	83¼	83¾
Erie	*10¾	11⅛	10⅛	10¾	10⅞
Erie I pf	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
Erie 2d pf	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼
Famous Players	80¼	80⅝	79¾	80⅛	80⅞
Fam Players pf	93¾	94	93⅝	93¾	93⅝
Fisher Body	105	106	105	105¾	105½
Fisher Body pf	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	40⅞
Fisk Rubber	17⅜	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	15¾
Freeport-Tex	17⅜	18⅛	17⅝	18	17¾
Gas, Wms & Wiz	⅝	⅝	⅛	⅛	⅞
Gen Asphalt	60¼	60⅝	59½	60¼	61
Gen Electric	156⅛	156¼	156	156⅛	156
Gen Motor	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
Gen Mot 6% deb	74¾	76	74¾	75⅛	74¾
Goodrich B F	40⅛	40⅛	40	40⅛	40⅛
Granby Consol	29¼	29¼	27¼	29	28⅛
Gray & Davis	18	18	17⅛	18	18⅜
Greene-Can Cop	27¼	28	27¼	27¼	....
Gt Northern pf	74⅛	75⅜	74⅛	75⅜	74⅜
Gt North'n Ore	35⅛	37	35⅛	36⅛	35⅜
Gulf, Mob & Nor	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Gulf M & N pf	25	25	25	25	....
Guan Sugar	13	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	13
Gulf States St'l	73⅜	74	71⅛	73¾	73⅛
Habirsh'w Elec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛
Hendee Manufrg	19	19	17	19	19¾
Houston Oil	75	75¾	74⅞	75	76
Hupp Motor Car	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛
Hydraulic Steel	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	8
Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	100⅞
Indiahoma Ref	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
Int Ag Corp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
Int Cement	33⅞	35¾	33⅛	35⅛	33¾
Int Combustion	27	27	26⅛	27	27
Interboro Con	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
Interboro Cop pf	9	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	8⅜
Inter Harv new	94⅛	95	94⅛	94⅛	92¾
Int Har pfd	110	110	110	110	....
Inspiration Cop	42	42	40⅞	42	42⅛
Int Mot Truck	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	32⅛
Int M Truck pf	77¾	78	77	78	75⅛
Int MotTrk 2d pf	65	66⅛	65	66⅛	64
Int Mer Mar pf	71⅛	71⅛	70⅛	70¾	71⅜
Intern'l Nickel	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
Intern'l Paper	44⅛	45	44¾	44⅞	44⅝
Int Papr pf stmp	61⅞	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	62
Invincible Oil	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Iron Products	30⅛	30⅛	29	30⅛	30⅛
Island Oil & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Kansas City So	25⅜	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛
Kansas & Gulf	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
Kelsey Wheel	96	96	96	96	98
Kelsey Wheel pf	13	13	12⅛	13	12⅞
K Sprgfd Tire	46¾	46¾	44	44⅞	46
Kennecott	31	31	30	30⅞	30⅞
Keystone	18⅜	18⅜	17⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Kresge S S	135⅛	135⅛	135	135⅛	135
Laclede Gas	63	63⅛	63	63⅛	62⅛
Lack Steel	49	50	48⅛	49⅞	49
Lee Tire	34⅛	34⅛	33	33⅛	34
Lake Erie & West	18	18	17⅛	18	17⅞
Lake E & West pf	34	34⅛	34	34	33⅞
Lehigh Valley	59	60⅛	59	59	58⅜
Lima Loco	101⅛	104	101	102⅞	102
Loews Inc	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	15⅞
Loft Inc	*13¾	13¾	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Louisv & Nashvill	113	113⅜	113	113	113⅛
McIntyre Mines	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18¾
Mallison	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	22¼
Man Elv gtd	40¼	41	39¾	39½	40¼
Man Shirt Co	35⅛	36⅝	35⅛	36⅝	35⅝
Manati Sugar	50	50	48¾	50	50
*Manati Sugar pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	....
Market St Ry	9	9	9	9	9
Market St pr pf	60	60	59⅞	59⅞	61
Marland Oil	27	27	26¾	26¾	27
Marlin Rock Cor	16¼	18	16¼	18	18
Martin-Parry	28	28	27½	27⅝	28¼
Maxwell Mot B	18¼	18¾	17⅜	17⅝	18⅜
May Dept Stre	112⅝	112½	112⅝	112⅝	113
Mexican Petro	122⅜	123⅜	120¼	121	122¾
Miami Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28¼
Middle Sta's Oil	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	14¼
Midvale Steel	33¼	35	32⅝	34	32⅜
Minn & St L n	9½	9⅛*	9⅝	9¼	9⅛
Minn, StP & SSM	60¼	63	60¼	63	61⅞
Missouri, K & T	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅜
Mo, K & T, w i	13	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
Mo K&T pf wi	34¼	34¼	33¾	33⅛	34
Missouri Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	22	22¼	22
Missouri Pac pf	54¼	55	54	54⅛	54⅜
Montg'y-Ward	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16¾	16⅜
Mullins Brdy	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	30
Nat Acme C	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
Nat Cloak&S Co	42	42	42	42	40⅛
Nat C & Spf	88	88	88	88	....
Nat Con & Cab	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
Nat En&Stam Co	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	36⅜
Nat Rys of M pf	4¾	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
Nev Cons Cp Co	15⅜	15¼	15	15	15⅝
N O Tex & Mex	64	64	63	63	63⅛
N Y Central	86	89	86	88¾	86¾
N Y Dry Dock	30¼	30½	30	30	30¼
N Y N H & H	18	18⅜	17¾	17¾	17⅜
N Y, On&W Ry	22¼	22¼	22	22	22½
N Y Shipbldg	23	23	23	23	....
Norfolk South	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛	15
Norfolk & West	102	102¼	101¼	101¼	100⅞
North Am	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	56⅛
North'rn Pac	77⅛	78¾	77⅜	77⅝	77⅛
Nova S Steel	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	25
Ohio Fuel Su Co	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	....
Okla Pro & Re	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
Ont Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
Orpheum Cir	14¾	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Otis Elevator	138¼	138¼	137	137	....
Otis Steel	12	12	11¾	12	12
Owens Bottle	31⅞	32	31¾	32	32⅛
Pacific Dev Cor	9½	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	10
Pacific G&El Co	68	68	66¼	66⅛	67⅞
Pacific Oil	49¾	49¾	49⅛	49¾	49⅛
Pan Am P & T	56¼	56⅞	55	55¾	56⅛
Pan Am Pet B	50¾	50¾	50⅛	50⅜	50⅞
Parish & Bingham	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
Pennsylvania	37	38	37	37⅞	37⅞
Penn Sea Stl Cor	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
People's Gas	83	83	82¼	82¼	83⅛
Peoria & Eastern	16	16	16	16	....
Pere Marquette	27¾	28	27	27⅜	27⅛
Pere Mar pf	60⅛	60⅛	60	60	60
Pere Marq pr pf	70	70	70	70	70⅜
Philadelphia Co	39¼	39⅛	37⅞	37⅞	38⅞
Phil-Jones pf	89	89	89	89	....
Phillips Pet Co	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36¾
Pierce-Arrow	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	17
Pierce-Arrow pf	36⅛	36⅛	34⅛	34⅛	36⅛
Pierce Oil	9¼	9⅛	8⅞	9	9¼
Pierce Oil pf	55	55⅛	55	55⅛	56
Pitts Coal	60⅞	60¼	60⅛	60¼	....
Pitts & W Va	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	27⅛
Pond Crk Cl Co	18	18¼	18	18⅛	....
Pressed Stl C Co	71⅛	71⅞	70⅞	71	71
Prsd StlCCo pf	92	92	92	92	92
Producers & Re	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼
Public Serv Cor	86⅛	86⅛	85	86⅛	86⅛
Pullman	118⅛	119⅞	118⅛	118⅞	118
Punta Sugar	42⅞	42¾	42	42	42⅞
Pure Oil	33⅜	33⅜	32¾	32⅛	33⅜
Ray Con	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
Reading	73⅞	75⅛	73⅞	74⅜	74
Remington Typ	37	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37⅛
Replogles Steel	30	31⅛	30	31	32⅛
Rep Iron & St	51⅞	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	51⅜
Rep Iron & St pf	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
Rep Motor Truck	5⅛	7⅛	5⅛	7	5⅛
Royal Dutch NY	52¾	53⅜	52⅛	53⅛	53
St Joseph Lead	13¼	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
St Lou&SF RR	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	28
St L Southwestn	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅜	29
St Louis S W pf	43¼	43⅛	42⅞	43	43⅛
Santa Ce SuCorp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Savage Arms	18	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
Saxon Motor	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
Seaboard Air L	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Seaboard A L pf	8	8	8	8	8⅛
Sears-Roebuck	71⅛	71⅛	70	70⅛	72
Seneca-Copper	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
Sinclair Oil	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛
Sloss, Shfld S&IC	41	42	41	41⅛	39⅛
South Pacific	86⅛	87⅛	86⅛	87	86⅛
South Railway	21¾	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛
Southern Ry pf	53	53	52⅛	53	....
Stan Oil, Cal	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	96
Stan Oil of N J	174	174	172	174	175
S Oil of N J pf	114⅛	114¾	114⅛	114⅛	114⅞
Steel & Tube pf	74	74	74	74	74
Stewart War	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛	....
Stromberg Car	47	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	48⅛
Studebaker	102¾	102⅞	101⅛	102¼	102⅞
Submarine Boat	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Superior Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Superior Steel	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29	27¾
Sweets Co of A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
TemtorC&F Cl A	3	3	3	3	....
TennCop&CCor	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
Texas Co	44⅛	44⅛	44	44⅛	44⅛
Texas & Pacific	33¼	33⅛	32⅛	33½	33⅛
Tex Pac C & O	26⅛	26⅛	26	26¾	27¼
Tex Gulf Sulph'r	44⅞	45	42¾	43	44⅛
Third Ave RR	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Tide Water Oil	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
Tol, StL&W ctfB	25¼	26	25¼	26	25
Transcont'l Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
Tr&Wms Stl Frg	36	36	36	36	36
Twin City Rap T	39	39	39	39	....
Un Alloy Steel	30½	30½	29¾	30	30¼
Union Oil	18⅞	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19
Union Pacific	134¾	135¼	134	134¼	134¾
Union Tank pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	....
U Ry Inv of SF	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12
U Ry In of SF pf	30⅞	30⅞	30	30⅛	32
U S C I P & FY	36⅞	36⅞	35⅛	36¼	36⅛
U S C I P&F pf	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	67
U S Re & Imp	60⅛	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	....
U S Rubber	63⅛	63⅛	61⅞	62⅛	63¾
U S Rubber pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	....
U S Steel	95	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	95⅜
U S Steel pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜
U S Smelt&R	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38
U S Smelt&Rpf	45	45	45	45	44⅛
Utah Copper	65	67	63⅛	63⅛	64⅜
Utah Se Corp	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅞
Vanadium Corp	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞	39⅛
Va-Car Chem	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
Va-Car Chem pf	77	77	77	77	....
Vivaudou Inc	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	9¾	9⅛
Wabash	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
Wabash pf (A)	25⅞	26¼	25⅛	26	26
Wabash pf B	17	17	17	17	16⅛
Wells Fargo	79	79	79	79	....
Westing A B Co	81⅛	81⅛	81	81⅛	81
West El & Mfg	57⅛	57⅛	57	57⅛	57⅛
West Maryland	10	10	10	10	....
WestMryld 2d pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
West Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
*West Pac pf	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	....
West Un'n Tel	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Whig & Lake E	9	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
White Motor	41	41	40⅛	41	41
White Oil	10	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
Wickwire Steel	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Willys-Ov	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛
Willys-O'land pf	39⅛	43⅛	39⅛	41	37⅛
Wilson Co	40	40	39⅛	39⅛	....
Worth Pump	52	52⅛	50⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Worth Pump B	70	70	70	70	70⅛
Wis Central	30	30	30	30	30⅛
Wright Aero	9	9	9	9	8⅛

*Ex-Dividend.

VANADIUM CORPORATION'S YEAR

The Vanadium Corporation of America for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net loss after all charges and federal taxes of $427,546. The previous report covered 15½ months ended Dec. 31, 1920, and showed a net income of $2,573,930, equal to $6.62 a share in 1920.

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT

TORONTO, March 20—The Northern Ontario Light & Power Company reports for 1921 total operating revenues of $727,589; operating income after expenses, taxes, etc., $447,374; total income $479,904; operating profit after interest on boards, etc., $162,769.

NEW YORK, March 20—San Domingo will probably be in the New York market soon for a loan of between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000. The loan will probably carry an 8 per cent coupon.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s, 1936	99¼	99¼
American Cotton Oil 5s	86½	86½
Amer. Ag. Chem. 7½s, 1941	102	101¾
Am. Smelt. & Refin. 5s, Ser. A. 1947	89¼	89
American Sugar 6s, 1937	98¾	98¾
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1946	96	95¾
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s, 1929	88⅜	88¼
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 6s, 1925	115⅜	115⅛
Armour ctf. 4½s, 1939	87	87
Am. Writ. P'r 1st mtg. 6%, 1939	82	82
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65
Atchison gen. 4s, 1995	86⅝	86⅛
Atch. T & S Fe adj 4s	86¼	86¼
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	87¼	87¼
Atlantic Coast Line 7s	107	106¾
Atlantic Fruit cv. 7s, 1934	35	35
Atlantic Refining cv 6½s	104	103¾
Atlas Powder conv. 7½s, 1936	103	103
Baltimore & O. conv. 4½s, 1933	78¾	78¾
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, 1958	79	79
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1929	98⅛	97¾
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1995	80	80
Balt. & O. S'western 3½s, 1925	88⅞	88
Balt. & O. (Tol.-Cin.) 1st 4s, 1959	66¼	66¼
Balt. & O. L. E. W. Va. 4s, 1941	75¼	75¼
Bethlehem Steel 5s, 1936	88⅜	88
Bethlehem Steel fund. 5s, 1942	91⅜	91
Bell Tel. of Penn. 7s, 1945	108⅛	108
Braden Copper 6s	97½	97½
Brooklyn Edison 6s, ser B	102¼	102¼
Brooklyn Edison 7s, ser. D. 1930	107	107
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s, 1921	76	76
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	92¾	92¾
Brooklyn Union Elev. 1st 1950	80	80
Canadian Pacific deb. 4% perpetual	77¾	77¾
Canadian Northern 6½s	109¾	109¾
Canadian Northern Ry. 7s, 1940	110⅞	110⅞
Canada Southern 5s, 1962	96½	96⅜
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 5s '38	84¼	84¼
Central of Georgia 6s	97½	97½
Central Leather 5s, 1925	96⅞	96⅝
Cerro de Pasco 8s, ser. F. 1931	114¾	114¾
Chi. Burl. & Quincy 5s	97¾	96⅞
Chic, Bur & Q. ft. 6½s, 1936	107½	107¼
Chic., Burl. & Q. 4s, Ill. div, 1949	90	90
Chesapeake & O. conv. 4½s, 1930	86	84½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	84⅞	84⅞
Ches. & Ohio, Conv. 5s, 1946	87¼	85
Chi. Mil & St Paul 4s	64¼	64¼
Chi. Mil & St. P.fund 4½s, 2014	58¼	58¼
Chi, Mil & St P cv 4½s	64⅜	64
Chi Mil & St P g m 4½s	83	83
Chi. Mil. & St. P. cv. 5s, 2014-B	65¼	65½
Chi. Great Western 4s, 1959	61	60⅝
Chi. Union Station 6½s ser. C	114¼	114⅛
Chicago & Alton 3s	57[illegible]	57½
Chicago & Alton 3½s	42½	42⅛
Chicago & E. Illinois g. m. 5s	78⅞	77⅛
Chi & Northwestern 7s, 1930	106⅜	106¾
Chicago Union Station 4½s	91⅛	91⅛
Chi R. I. & Pac. fund 4s, 1934	79¼	79
Chi. R I & Pacific 4s	82½	82½
Chi. & West Indiana 4s, 1950	70⅞	70⅞
Chi & West Indiana 7½s, 1935	101⅜	101
Chile Copper 15-year 6s	86⅜	86¼
Chile Copper 7s, 1923	101¼	101
Columbia Gas 1st 5s, 1927	91⅞	91½
C. C. C. St. Louis 4½s	89	89
C. C. C. St. Louis 6s, 1929	99	98¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	84½	84¼
Colorado Industrial 5s	72½	72½
Consol. Gas conv. 7s, 1925	109¾	108¾
Con. Coal Co. of Maryland 5s	86½	86½
Cuba Cane Sugar 8s	86⅞	86½
Cuba Cane Sugar cv. deb. 8s	85¾	85
Cuban Am Sugar 8s, 1931	105	105
Denver & Rio Grande 4s, 1936	77½	77
Denver & Rio G. fund 5s	45½	45¼
Detroit Edison 6s, ser B, 1940	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit United 4½s, 1932	79¾	79½
Diamond Match s. f. 7½s, 1935	108¾	108¾
Duluth & Iron Range 5s	97¾	97¾
Duquesne Light 6s, 1949	102⅞	102½
Erie general 4s, 1953	59	59
Erie convertibles—A. 1953	39¼	39½
Erie convertibles—D. 1953	41	40½
Erie General Lien	44	43⅞
Erie & Jersey 6s	86	86
E. I. du Pont Ne Nem'rs 7½s,1931	104⅛	104
Fisk Rubber 8s, 1941	104	104
General Elec. deb. 5s, 1952	98⅛	98
Goodyear Tire & Rubber 8s, 1931	99¼	99½
Goodyear Tire & Rubber 8s, 1941	115⅛	115
Grand Trunk 6s	102¼	102¼
Great Falls Power 5s	97⅜	97¼
Great Northern 1st 4½s—A, 1961	88⅝	88⅝
Green Bay & Western deb. B	8¾	8¾
Great Northern 5½s	96¾	96⅝
Great Northern 7s	108½	108⅜
Granby-Consol M. S. & P Co. Ltd 8s	91	91
Havana Electric Ry 5s	81	81
Hudson & Man. 1st inc. 5s, 1957	58½	58⅛
Hudson & Man fund 5s, 1957	78½	78⅜
Illinois Central 5½s	99⅜	99
Illinois Steel 4½s, 1940	70⅞	70½
Indiana Steel 5s	98⅝	98¼
Iowa Central 4s	39	39
International Agricultural Corp 5s	75½	75½
International Mer M col 6s	95⅛	94¾
International Paper 5s, A	84¼	84
International Paper 5s, B. 1947	84⅞	84¾
Interborough R T fund 5s	63	61¾
Interborough-Met. ctf. 4½s, 1956	12⅝	12
Interborough-Metro 4½s	15¼	15
Invincible Oil 8s	97	96½
Kansas City Southern 3s	66	66
Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950	86	86
Kelley Springfield Tire 8s	107	106½
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99¼	99¼
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950	84½	84½
Lehigh Valley 4½s	88	88
Louisville & Nashville 4s	90½	90½
Louisville & Nashville 5½s	102⅝	102⅝
Louisville & Nashville 7s	107⅝	107½
Manhattan Sta 4s	59¾	59½
Market St Ry 1st con 5s	88⅜	88⅛
Mex Pet of Dela conv 8s	104	103¾
Michigan State Telephone 5s	97⅝	97⅝
Midvale Steel & Ord cv 5s	86¾	86⅝
Minne'lis & St. L. fund 4s, 1949	40¼	40⅛
Missouri Pac. g. m. 4s, 1975	63	63
Missouri Pac 5s '65	88¼	88
Mo., Kan. & Tex., p.l. 4s, ser. B	77½	77
Mo., Kan. & Tex. p.l. 5s, ser. B	80⅜	80⅛
Mo., Kan & Tex. adj. 5s, ser. A	50¾	50½
Mo Kan & Tex p l 6s ser C	96¼	94¼
Minn St P & S Ste Marie 6½s	101⅞	101⅜
Montana Power 5s	94½	94¼
Montreal Tramways 5s	85⅜	85⅝
N O T & M 5s	69¼	68½
N Y C 3½s	76½	76½
N Y C 4½s	86⅜	86⅜
N Y C 6s	100¾	100⅛
N Y Edison 6½s	106¾	105⅝
N Y Ry 5s	7¾	7⅝
N Y Ry 4s	34⅞	34⅞
N Y Ry ctf 4s	34¼	33½
N Y Ry ctf 5s	6	6
N Y Tel 4½s	92	91¾
N Y Tel 6s '41	103	102¾
N Y Tel 6s '49	102¾	102⅝
N Y & N H 6s	67½	67
N Y, W & B 4½s	40½	40
Norfolk So 5s	64	62¼
Nor Pac 4s	85½	85¼
Nor Pac 3s	62	62
Nor Pac 6s	107¾	107¾
Norf & West 4s	87¾	87½
Norf & W cv 6s	107¼	107⅜
North-W Bell 7s	107⅝	107
Ore S Line 4s	90½	90⅜
Ore S L gtd 5s	99½	99¼
Ore-Wash Ry 4s	78⅞	78¼
Pac Coast 5s	77	76⅞
Pac G & E 5s	88½	88½
Packard Motor 8s	102½	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet Co 7s '30	97¾	97½
Penna gm 4½s	87⅝	87⅜
Penn 6½s	106⅛	106¼
Penn 7s	107	106¼
Peoria & E inc 4s	30¾	30½
Pere Marq 5s	92	92
Phillip Ry 4s	51¾	51½
Pierce Oil 8s '31	98½	98½
Reading 4s '97	84½	84⅜
Repub I & St 5s	94	94
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s	18¾	18¾
Seaboard 4s sta	54	53½
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s	36½	36¾
Seaboard A L 6s A	48½	48
Sharon St Hoop 8s	94¾	94½
Sinclair Oil 7s w i	98¼	98
Sinclair Oil 7½s	103⅜	103
So Bell Tel 5s	94	94
So Pac 4s	80½	80⅜
So Pac rf 4s	86	85½
So P R Sugar	97½	97¾
So Ry 4s	63½	63⅜
So Ry 5s	93½	92
So Ry 6½s	94¾	94⅜
Standard Milling 5s	96	96
St L & So W cn 4s	74¼	74¼
St L So W 5s	78⅝	78⅝
St L & S F inc 6s	62⅜	61⅞
STL & SF adj 6s	78⅞	78⅞
StL & SF 4s A	69⅞	69¾
StL & SF 5s B	84	83¾
StL & SF pl 6s C	98⅞	98¾
Steel & Tube 7s	97⅜	97⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	93	93
Third Av adj 4s	53¼	51⅛
Third Av 4s	64	63¾
Tidewater Oil 6½s	100⅞	100¾
Union Pac cv 4s	92½	92⅜
Union Pac 4s	90⅞	90¾
Union Tank C 7s '30	103¼	103
Un Rys S F	84½	84¼
U S Rubber 5s	86¼	86⅛
U. S. Rubber 7% notes, 1923	101⅜	101⅛
U S Rubber 7½s	105	104⅞
U S Steel rf 5s	100¾	100½
Utah Power 5s, 1944	91	90¾
Va Car Chem 7½s	95⅜	95⅛
Va Ry 5s	92¾	92¼
Wabash 1st 5s, 1939	97	96
Wabash 2d 5s '39	87¼	87¼
West Maryland 4s	62⅞	62½
West Pac 6s	98¾	98¼
West Pac 1st 5s	88	86⅞
West Union 5s	94	94
West Union 6½s	108	107¾
Westinghouse 7s wi	106¾	106⅜
W & L E 4s	66¼	65⅞
W & L E 4½s	59¼	59
Wilson 1st 6s, 1941	96	95
Wilson conv. 6s, 1928	86⅝	85⅞
Wilson 7½s '31	97¾	97¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:55 p.m. Mch.20	Mch.18
3½s 1947	97.30	97.38	97.30	97.32	97.22
1st 4¼s 1947	98.03	98.08	97.90	98.00	98.06
2d 4¼s 1942	97.80	97.98	97.78	97.84	97.80
3d 4¼s 1928	98.90	98.98	98.84	98.90	98.94
4th 4¼s 1938	98.06	98.24	98.04	98.12	98.00
Victory 4¾s	100.80	100.98	100.86	100.92	100.88
Victor 3¾s	100.06	100.06	100.06	100.06	100.04

Quoted in dollars and cents per $100 bond

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 5s	84	83¾
Argentine 7s w.i.	99¼	99
Chinese Ry 5s	54½	54½
City Berne 8s	111	111
City Bordeaux 6s	86¾	85¾
City Copenhagen 5½s	90⅛	90⅛
City Lyons 6s	86¾	85¾
City Marseilles 6s	86¾	85¾
City Rio Janeiro 8s	102	101¼
City Zurich 8s	112	111¾
Dept Seine 7s	94	93⅝
Danish 8s A	109⅞	109⅞
Danish 8s B	109¼	109
Dom Canada 5s '26	99⅛	99
Dom Canada 5½s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Dutch East Indies 6s	94⅝	94½
French Republic 7½s	104¾	102¼
French Republic 8s	108¼	106⅛
Japanese 4s	75	75
Japanese 1st 4½s	89⅜	89⅛
K Belgium 6s	103⅜	103⅛
K Belgium 8s	107⅝	107⅛
K Belgium 7½s	108⅞	108⅛
K Denmark 6s	97¼	97
K Denmark 8s	110	109⅝
K Italy	93¾	93¾
K Netherlands 6s w. i.	94¼	94
K Norway 8s	111⅜	111⅛
K Sweden 6s	100¼	100¼
Republic Chile 8s '26	101¼	101⅛
Republic Chile 8s '46	103¾	103⅜
Republic Chile 8s '41	103¼	103¼
Republic Cuba 5s	89⅞	89½
Republic Uruguay 8s	105⅞	105⅝
S Queensland 6s	100	99¾
S Queensland 7s	108⅛	108¼
S Rio G du Sul 8s	101⅜	101⅜
S San Paulo 8s	103	103
Swiss Conf 8s	116	115⅝
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '22	104¼	104¼
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	104⅛	104⅛
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅜
U S Brazil 8s	105	104¾
U S Mexico 4s	48¾	46
U. S. Mexico 5s	59	58¾
U. S. Mexico 5s, large	55½	55½

LONDON MARKET PRICES FIRMER

LONDON, March 20—Securities on the stock exchange were firmer in spots today, but the city continued to watch the political situation. The oil group rallied, following dullness. Royal Dutch was 36, Shell Transport & Trading 4⅝, and Mexican Eagle 3¾.

The gilt-edged market was irregular because of adjustments. French loans were sluggish and unaltered. Industrials were irregular because of the unfavorable domestic labor situation, and brokers were cautious in making commitments.

Home rails were strong on a revival of buying for investment account. Dollar descriptions were dull. Argentine rails were quiet but harder. Hudson Bay was 6 5-16.

Public Utility Earnings

NEBRASKA POWER

January—	1922	1921
Gross	$281,391	$286,262
Net	117,732	77,244
Surplus	67,321	39,644
Twelve months—		
Gross	3,087,667	2,926,934
Net	1,088,861	855,007
Surplus	589,964	523,770
Pref divs	210,000	210,000
Balance	379,964	313,770

PORTLAND GAS & COKE

January—	1922	1921
Gross	$317,607	$283,593
Net	100,372	37,272
Surplus	60,308	4,305
Twelve months—		
Gross	3,465,846	2,666,985
Net	920,849	985,796
Surplus	467,457	614,278
Pref divs	196,067	180,126
Balance	271,390	434,152

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT

January:	1922	1921
Gross	$430,062	$492,198
Net	172,745	148,843
Surplus	113,572	89,307
Twelve months:		
Gross	$4,808,711	$4,974,634
Net	1,762,303	1,376,374
Surplus	1,046,574	682,921
Pref. dividends	280,000	264,250
Balance	766,575	418,671

HAVANA ELECTRIC

Gross	$1,140,049	*$50,973
Net	602,269	*145,108
Surplus	280,483	*133,060

*Increase.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

February:	1922	Changes
Oper revenues	$1,565,952	†$283,980
Net income	183,965	*127,072
From January 1:		
Oper revenue	$3,231,971	†61,509
Net income	285,248	*22,594

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE

February:	1921	1922
Gross	$137,978	$144,324
Net	57,926	42,870
Surplus	16,930	4,736

BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED GAS

Year ended Dec. 31:	1921	1920
Gross	$16,612,388	$15,433,458
Expenses	10,584,581	10,451,791
Net	6,027,806	4,981,666
Surplus	358,940	40,378

†Decrease. *Increase.

MR. WHITING TO PLAY

Arthur Whiting, pianist and writer of orchestral and chamber music, will present an exposition of chamber music at the John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Harvard University, Wednesday, at 8:15 p. m. He will be assisted by members of the Chamber Music Art Society of New York.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last
300 Acme Coal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Acme Packing	47	47	47
700 Amer Leather	12	11⅛	11½
300 Bradley F P	84	70	70
100 Chalmers Motor	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300 Chicago Nipple	2	1⅞	2
700 Cont Mtrs	7¼	7	7
200 Durant Mtrs Ind	13¼	13	13
100 Gibson Howell	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10 Gillette Saf Raz	188½	188½	188½
1000 Glen Alden Coal	43½	43⅛	43½
15600 Goldwyn Pictures	7⅞	7	7⅞
100 Goodyear Tire	10¾	10¾	10¾
200 oGodyear Tire pr	27	27	27
Frant Motor	95	90	95
600 Heyden Chemical	96	91	91
500 Intercon Rubber	9	7¾	7⅞
300 Libby McNeil	5½	5½	5½
200 Lincoln Motors A	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100 No Amn Paper	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Perfection Tire	3½	3½	3½
20900 Radio Corp com	3½	3¼	3¼
3000 Radio Corp pfd	3⅛	3	3⅛
4000 So Coal & Iron	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
100 Standard Gas & El	44	44	44
2200 Tenn Ry L & P	2	1¾	1⅞
80 Todd Shipyards	75	74	74
1400 U S Lt & Heat com	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5000 U S Steamship	11	10	10
4000 U S Ship Corp	.09	.08	.09
500 Wayne Coal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000 West End Chem	71	71	71
100 Willys Corp 1st pf	13	13	13

OILS

	High	Low	Last
100 Atlantic Lobos	9¾	9¾	9¾
80 Buckeye Pipe Line	95	95	95
130 Imp Oil Can	101	100½	100½
15 Ill Pipe Line	175	175	175
Ohio Oil	275	275	275
1700 S O of Ind	88⅜	87½	87⅝
10 SO of NY	377	377	377
10 Vacuum Oil	474	474	474
1000 Allen Oil	40	40	40
2000 Allied Oil	.03	.03	.03
500 Arkansas Nat Gas	10	9⅞	9⅞
2000 Boone Oil	18	18	18
7800 Boston Wyoming	.75	75	75
100 British Amn Oil	29	29	29
1800 Carib Syndicate	4	3⅞	4
85 Cities SVC	200	199	199
900 Cities SVC B ctfs	21¼	21	21¼
600 Cont Refining Co	4	3⅝	3¾
300 Cosden & Co pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500 Creole Syndicate	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12300 Engineers Petrol	65	63	65
9300 Federal Oil	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
100 Nensland Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼
700 Gilliland Oil	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
800 Glenrock Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Granada Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
31500 Hudson Oil	48	45	47
3800 Intl Petr	16	15½	15⅝
2200 Kirby Petr	24½	23½	24
1000 Livingston Oil	27	27	27
1100 Livingston Petr	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
900 Lyons Petr	100	95	98
300 Magna Oil	1	1	1
600 Maracaibo Oil	24¾	24½	24¾
Margay Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900 Merritt Oil	12	11½	11⅞
100 Mexican Pan	1½	1½	1½
28000 Mexico Oil	3	2½	2⅛
500 Mountain Prod	12	11¾	12
17000 Noble Ol I	34	32	32
14800 Omar Oil	1¼	1	1⅛
500 Producers & Refin	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700 Ryan Consol	6¼	5¾	6
2300 Alt Creek	14⅛	14	14
200 Sapulpa Ref	3¼	3¼	3¼
7300 Simms Petroleum	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
1400 Skelly Oil	5	5	5
100 So Pet & Ref	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000 Texas Aanger	.02	.02	.02
35200 Tex Oil & Land	.75	.65	.65
100 Vicoria Oil new	.80	.80	.80
3800 Wilcox Oil	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
200 Woodburn Oil	.68	.68	.68
6000 "Y" Oil & Gas	.20	.19	.19

MINING

	High	Low	Last
3400 Alaska-Brit Col Met	3¼	2⅞	3¼
4500 Big Ledge	.22	.21	.22
13000 Boston G Mont Dev	.48	.48	.48
2000 Calumet & Jerome	.21	.21	.21
1000 Canada Copper	.20	.20	.20
6000 Candelaria Mining	.23	.23	.23
350 Cons Cop M	1¼	1¼	1¼
2200 Cortez Silver	.92	.90	.90
1500 Cresson Gold	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞
300 Doolres Esperanz	.98	.95	.98
1200 Goldfield Flor	.22	.22	.22
1000 Hard Shell Min	.22	.22	.22
12000 Harmill Div Min	.11	.11	.11
200 Howe Sound Co	3	3	3
5000 Independ Ld M	.20	.18	.18
200 Jerome Verde Div	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600 Kerr Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 La Rose Mining	.55	.55	.55
100 McK-D-Sav Min	.18	.18	.18
1000 McN'ra M & Mill	.12	.12	.12
300 Magma Copper	29¾	.29	.29
4300 Motherlode Clt	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
2000 National Tin	.45	.45	.45
24900 Nevada Ophir	.52	.49	.50
21000 Nev Silv Horn Min	.06	.05	.06
100 Nipissing	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Rex Cons Min	.08	.08	.08
500 South Amn P & G	5	5	5
3000 Stewart Mining	.09	.08	.08
10400 Tonopah Div Min	.63	.61	.62
100 Unitd Gold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2600 United Eastern	2	1⅛	2
100 United Verde Ext	28	28	28
300 Victory Div Min	.02	.02	.02
7100 West End Cons	1.12	.99	1.12
1000 White Caps Min	.04	.04	.04

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Allied Packer 6s	70½	70½	70½
4 Aluminium 7s '25	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Am L & Trac 6s	105¼	105	105
3 Am Tel&Tel 6s '22	100½	100½	100½
3 do, 6s '24	101⅛	101	101⅛
3 Anaconda Copper 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Anaconda Cop 7s 29	103	102⅞	102⅞
15 Anglo Amn Oil 7½s	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
3 Armour ⅞ Co 7s	103	102⅞	103
6 Barnsdall 8s	99	99	99
3 Beaver Board 8s	69	68⅞	69
18 Bethlehem St 7s 23	101⅜	101¼	101¼
12 Beth St 7s 35	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Cen Steel 8s	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Cop Ex Assn 8s 24	103	102⅞	103
6 Cop Ex Assn 8s 25	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Cuban Tel 7½s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Duques P & L 7½s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
Gen Asphalt 8s	104	104	104
53 Goodrich Tire 7s	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝
4 Grand Trunk 6½s	105	105	105
8 Gulf Oil	103½	103¼	103½
2 Heinz Co 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼
44 Humble Oil 7s	101½	101	101⅛
30 Int R/T 8s '22	81	81	81
4 Kennecott Cop 7s	103	103	103
1 Libbp, McNeill&L 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Manitoba 7s	93	93	93
5 Natl Clk & St 8s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Natl Leather 8s	98	98	98
45 N Y, N H & H 4s	80	79½	80
7 Phila Co 6s '44	96	95⅞	95⅞
7 Phillips Pet 7½s	108	107½	107½

DRY GOODS MOVE IN BETTER WAY

CHICAGO, March 18—Wholesale dry goods business shows improvement over last week in number and volume of road orders, says the John V. Farwell Company. The strike in New England textile mills is now in its sixth week, with not much change in conditions. Curtailment in production both in cotton and woolen goods will be felt as soon as spring business is in full swing. New prices made by mills on all wide sheeting will stabilize the market on these lines for the next 60 to 90 days. One of the leading manufacturers of yarns has advanced prices. It is expected that many buyers will take advantage of the reduced railroad fare to Chicago for the second Spring Merchants Week, March 20 to 31, secured through the trade department of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Collections show improvement over last week.

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:50 p.m. Mar.20	Mar.18
Allouez	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¾
Am Ag Chem pf	67¼	67¼	66¼	66¼	....
Am Bosch Mag	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	....
Am Oil Eng	10c	10c	10c	10c	....
Am Sug Ref pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	....
Am Tel & Tel	122¼	122⅜	122	122	122⅝
Am Woolen pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	106
Am Zinc	16	16	16	16	16¼
Amoskeag	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	108
Anaconda	52⅛	52¾	51⅝	51¾	52⅝
Arcadian Consol	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Atl G & W I	29¼	29¾	29½	29½	....
Atlas Tack	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
Bingham Mines	14	14	14	14	....
Boston Elev	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Bos & Albany	145	145	145	145	145
Bos & Maine	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Bos & Maine pf	24	24	24	24	....
B&M, s B, 1 pf	42	42	42	42	....
B&M, s C, 1 pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	....
B&M, s D, 1 pf	53	53	53	53	....
Cal & Ariz	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
Cal & Hecla	278	278	278	278	....
Carson Hill	15¼	15⅜	14¾	15	15⅛
Carson Hill Notes	105	105	105	105	....
Chic Junct pf	84	86	84	85½	....
Chile	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Cop Range	44¾	45	44	44	45
Crucible Steel	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	....
Daly West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
Davis Daly	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
East Butte	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	11⅝
Eastern Mfg Co	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12¼
Eastern S S	63	63	61¾	62	63
Edison Elec	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼
Endicott-Johnson	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	....
Galveston-Houston	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	....
Gardner Motors	14	14	14	14	14¼
General Electric	156	156	156	156	156
Gray & Davis	18¼	18¼	17¾	18	18
Greenfield T & D	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	25⅞
Hood Rubber	53¼	53¼	51	51¼	52
Int Cement Corp	33¼	35¼	33⅛	35¼	33¼
Is Creek	109¼	109½	108	109	109¼
Is Creek pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Island Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅛
Isle Royale	24	24	24	24	....
Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Libby McNeill	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
Mass Cons Min	3	3	3	3	2⅜
Mass Gas	72¼	72¼	72	72	72
Mass Gas pf	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	66
Mayflower Old C	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	....
Mexican Inv	21	21	20¼	20¼	22
Mex Tel & Tel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
Mex T & T pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
Miss Riv Pow	20¼	20¼	20	20	20
Miss Riv Pow pf	79⅛	79⅛	79	79⅛	78⅛
Mohawk	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	60⅛
National Leath	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
New Cornelia C	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
N E Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
N E Telephone	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
New River pf	76	76	76	76	....
N Y N H & H	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
No Butte	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	13⅛
Osceola	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Pacific Mills	168	168	168	168	....
Pond Creek Coal	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
Quincy Min	47¾	47⅞	46⅛	46⅛	47
St Mary's Ld	47	47	47	47	47
Seneca	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Shannon	90c	97c	90c	90c	1
Studebaker	102¾	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	....
Sup & Boston	1	1	1	1	....
Swift Int'l	21¾	22	21¾	22	22
Swift & Co	105¼	105¾	104¾	105	105¾
Torrington	62	62	62	62	63
Trinity	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
Tuolumne	65c	70c	61c	61c	60c
Un Cop L&M	75c	75c	75c	75c	....
*United Fruit	138	138¼	138	138¼	140¼
Unit Shoe Mac	39¾	40	39¾	40	40
Unit Sh Mac pf	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26
U. S. Steel	95¼	95¼	94⅞	95¾	....
Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Utah Copper	65	65	65	65	....
Utah Met & T	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	....
Ventura Oil	22¾	23	22¾	23	23
*Waldorf System	30¼	30¼	30	30	31
Warren Bros	30¾	32¼	30	31⅞	29¼
W'n Bros 1st pf	37	37	36	36¼	36
Warren Bros 2d p	41	41	40	40	....
West End	50	50	50	50	50¼
West End pf	59	59	58¼	59	59
Winona	35c	36c	35c	35c	....
Wolverine	12	12	12	12	12

* Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

3½s, 1947	97.04	97.04	97.04	97.04	....
1st 4¼s, 1947	98.22	98.22	97.84	98.22	97.44
1st 4¼s, reg.	96.84	96.84	96.84	96.84	....
2d 4¼s, 1942	98.00	98.04	97.54	98.04	97.54
2d 4¼s reg.	97.40	97.40	96.54	97.40	....
3d 4¼s, 1928	99.06	100.98	97.74	99.06	98.98
3d 4¼s reg.	97.74	97.74	97.74	97.74	....
4th 4¼s, 1938	97.98	98.28	97.84	98.20	97.74
4th 4¼s reg.	96.84	96.84	96.84	96.84	....
Victory 4¾s	100.00	101.00	100.64	100.74	100.64
Vic 4¾ reg.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	....

OTHER BONDS

At G&W I SS 5s	52¼	52¼	52	52	52¼
Hood Rubber 7s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	96¾
Int Port Cem 8s	107¼	108¼	107¼	107¼	106¼
Miss Riv Pow 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Warren Bros 7½s	104	107¼	104	106	103
West T & T 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	....

CHICAGO BOARD

		Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:	May	1.38¼	1.39¾	1.36¾	1.38¼
	July	1.20	1.21⅜	1.19⅜	1.21¼
	Sept	1.12	1.13	1.11¼	1.12¾
Corn:	May	.61⅜	.62	.61½	.61⅜
	July	.64¼	.64⅝	.63⅞	.64¼
	Sept	.66⅜	.66⅞	.66¾	.66⅞
Oats:	May	.38½—	.38⅝	.38¾	.38¾b
	July	.40⅛	.40⅜	.40⅛	.40⅛—
	Sept	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛—
Pork:	May	19.15	....	....	20.00
Lard:	May	11.25	11.25	11.15	11.15
	July	11.42	11.45	11.35	11.37
	Sept	11.55	11.65	11.55	11.60b
Ribs:	May	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.80b
	July	10.25	10.27	10.25	10.27b
	Sept	....	....	....	10.37

Split b Bid.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

Wheat—
No. 2 hard winter ....$1.35 @$1.36
No. 3 hard winter 1.34¼
Corn—
No. 2 yellow .... 59½@60¼
No. 3 yellow .... 58¼@59
No. 4 yellow .... 57¾@58½
No. 5 yellow 58
No. 6 yellow 57½
Oats—
No. 3 white .... 36 @38½
No. 2 white .... 61¾@62
No. 3 white .... 60 @60¼
No. 4 white 59
No. 2 white .... 38¼@40½
No. 4 white .... 34½@36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
March	10.42	10.60	10.42	10.54	10.44
May	1029	10.44	10.28	10.40	10.32
July	10.16	10.32	10.16	10.27	10.19
Ocoober	9.80	9.93	9.79	9.90	9.81
December	....	....	....	9.95	9.62

Spots 10.71d., unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales. Tone at close steady.

PRUDENCE TEACHES THOUSANDS WHO safely keep valuables, securities and jewelry in our strongly guarded vaults, the indispensable service rendered by
UNION SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
50 State St., Boston

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
6 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON CROP OF 1921 IS SMALLER

Production Last Year Is Less Than 8,000,000 Bales Says Census Report

WASHINGTON, March 20 — Cotton production for 1921 was 7,976,665 running bales or 7,942,530 equivalent 500-pound bales, the United States Census Bureau announced today in its final ginning report of the season. The 1920 production was 13,270,970 running bales or 13,439,603 equivalent 500-pound bales.

The crop was estimated by the Department of Agriculture last December in its final report at 8,340,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.

Round bales included in the crop for 1921 was 126,791 bales, compared with 206,534 in 1920; American-Egyptian cotton amounted to 37,094 bales, compared with 92,561, and Sea Island cotton amounted to 3,316 bales, compared with 1868.

Cotton remaining to be ginned after the March canvass and which was included in the total crop, was estimated at 7435 bales, compared with 211,893 bales ginned after the March canvass last year.

Average gross weight of cotton bales for the crop was 498.5 pounds, compared with 506.4 pounds, the average of the 1920 crop.

The number of ginneries operated was 16,105, compared with 18,440 for 1920.

LUDLOW ASSOCIATES EARNS HALF A MILLION

The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates reports for the calendar year 1921 net earnings after federal taxes of $516,000 equal to $4.30 a share on 120,000 shares, compared with $2,075,000 or $17.31 a share in 1920, $2,501,000 or $20.84 a share in 1919, and $1,887,000 or $15.72 a share in 1918.

Gross sales totaled $8,324,000 compared with $19,210,000 in 1920, $16,146,000 in 1919 and $14,183,000 in 1918.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Price range for week ended March 18.

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
A Dec & C pfd	5	70	70	70	
Amer Radiator	770	90	87	88¼	— ½
Amer Shipbldg.	15	93	93	93	—2
Ar & Co pfd	1364	98	96	96½	+ ¾
Armour Lea	1315	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Arm Lea pfd	100	83	83	83	
Beaverboard ctfs	50	7	7	7	
Beaverboard	1224	8	4	8	+4
do 1st pfd	45	27½	21	27⅛	+7½
Booth Fish pfd	25	35	35	35	—1
Bunte Bros	250	8	7	7½	
Case Plow	2540	6	4¼	5½	— ½
Case Plow 1st pf	175	30	20	30	+10
Case Plow 2d pf	709	9½	8	9	
Chi C & C Rys	1410	1½	1	1	
Ch C & C R pf	3170	8	6¾	7½	+ ¾
Chi Ele Rys pf	300	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Chi Title & Tr	20	260	260	260	
Cudahy	465	68	66⅞	67⅞	+1⅜
Com Edison	662	122¼	119½	122¼	+2½
Contl Motors	6805	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
Crane Co pfd	262	106	105	106	+1¾
Deere & Co pfd	265	72	71	71½	—
Diamond Match	115	110¼	109	109	—1
Earl Motors	11900	3¼	2½	3	
Gt Lks Dredge	510	96½	94	95	—1½
Godchaus	1635	17½	16	16¼	+ ¼
Hartman	1270	103	97	97	—3
Hupp Mot	5750	16	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel	50	48½	48½	48½	—2
Illinois Brk Co	630	75	71	73½	+6½
Libby-McNeill	29745	6	5½	5½	— ½
Lindsay Light	25	3¾	3¾	3¾	—8
Mid-West Util	702	35½	34	35	
do pfd	856	67	65	66	+1
do prior pfd	819	91½	89¼	91½	+1½
Mitchell Motors	900	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Montgy Ward	6814	17¼	15	16¾	+1⅜
do pfd	55	88	88	88	
Natl Leather	919	2¾	2½	2⅝	
do new	1185	10⅝	10½	10½	
Orpheum Circ	90	14	13½	14	
Peoples Gas	12	76½	76½	76½	+1
Pick & Co	1480	24½	23⅛	24	+1
Pig Wig "A"	15855	39	34	38⅞	
Pub Service	155	92	90	92	+2
do pfd	80	86	84¾	86	+1
Quaker Oats	45	170	170	170	+5
do pf	170	94	93	93¼	+ ¼
Reo Motor	655	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
Sears Roebuck	315	73½	68	71¼	+4
Stwt Warner	35725	37½	35¾	36⅞	
Swift & Co	2060	106	105	105	— ½
Swift Intl	5080	23⅞	21½	22	— ¾
Stan Gas com	345	15½	15	15	— ½
do pf	700	44	43	44	
Thomp (J R)	9105	45	41⅝	44½	+2½
Temtor Corn A	880	3¼	2⅝	3¼	+ ½
Union C & C	12275	54	52	54	+2
Un Paper Bd	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Un Iron Wks	605	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Un Light & Ry	370	42	41	41½	+ ½
do pfd x	250	75¾	74	75¾	— ¼
Vesta Battery	50	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
Wahl	7725	69½	67	68	+ ½
Western Stone	100	1½	1½	1½	
Western Knitg	2340	7⅞	6½	6¾	—1¼
Wrigley	1350	107¼	105	107	+2
Yellow Mfg	4506	155	139	155	+15
Yellow Taxi	5972	69	67¾	68⅝	— ⅛

x Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Chi C&C Ry 5s	$4700	51⅛	49	51¼	+ ¾
do 1st 5s	14000	80	77	80	+2¼
Chi Rys 1st 5s	12000	80	77¼	80	+3¼
do Ser A 5s	10000	68	67	67	+1
do Ser B 5s	24000	50	47¼	50	+3¼
do p m 4s	12000	46	45	46	
Chi Tel 5s	6000	99	98⅞	99	
Com Ed 1st 5s	4000	96	95½	95⅞	+ ¼
Ogden Gas 5s	3000	84½	84½	84½	

DETROIT STOCKS

(For week ended March 18)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Closing
842	Am L&TCo com	142	129	139	+11
250	Bower Roller B	11	11	11	
645	C I C of Am com	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
400	do pfd	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	
5800	Columbia Mot	4 1/16	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
1750	Colum Sug	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ 1/16
755	Commerce Tr	6	4½	6	
9169	Con M Co com	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ¼
443	Det Ed Co	107	105	107	+ ½
775	Federal Truck	17	16	17	+1½
442	Ford M C of Ca	307	293	306	+11
1290	Hayes M Co com	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
3575	Mich S Co com	6¼	5½	6⅛	+1
937	Motor Wh com	11⅝	10⅛	11½	+1¼
400	Nat Groc com	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
17850	Noble Oil pfd	76	60	76	+20
1605	Pac M Co com	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
112	do pfd	68	63½	68	+4½
874	Paige-D Mo Co	18¾	17¼	18⅞	— ⅛
88	Parke Dav Co	95½	95	95	
2770	Reo Mot	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
1160	T-D Ax Co com	25	23	24⅞	+4⅞
185	Trus St com	15½	15	15½	
	BONDS				
5000	Dt E deb 7s 30	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝	— ⅛
31700	Dt E deb 6s 31	107	106⅝	106⅝	— ½
42000	Mlbn deb 8s 33	100¼	100	100	

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Week ended March 18, 1922

INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
15600 Acme Pack	†52	27	45	+20
11500 Acme Coal	1¼	1 1/16	1⅛	
20 Adir P & L	17	17	17	
20 Amer G&E pf	42½	42½	42½	
100 Allied Pkrs	5½	5½	5½	
100 Aluminum	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¾
7900 Amal Leather	13	11½	12	
550 Amal Lea pf	40	38	40	+ ½
400 Amer Haw S S	22⅛	21	21	
200 Am Thread pf	4 1/16	4	4 1/16	
365 Amer L & T	141	130	139	+14
400 Amer W P	3½	3	3¼	
100 Bradley F P	†88	88	88	+ 8
8100 Buddy Buds	75	70	70	— 6
10 Col Power	13½	13½	13½	
1600 Car L & P	†84	65	84	— 6
860 Carlisle Tire	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
65 Celluloid	106	105½	105½	
10 Celluloid pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅜
100 Cen Ter Sug pf	3½	3½	3½	
6500 Chi Nip A	2⅛	1⅞	2	
200 Chi Nip B	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
400 Clev Auto	32½	31½	32	— ⅞
600 Col Mtrs	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
2700 Col Emer	†74	65	65	— 1
100 Conley Tin Foil	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
10600 Cont Mtrs	7	6⅛	6¾	+ ¼
300 Curtiss Aero	6	5¼	6	
200 Cur Aero pf	26½	26½	26½	
300 Davies, Wm A	30	30	30	—1¾
100 Den & Rio Gr	†60	60	60	
700 Den&R G pf	†60	50	50	
200 Dort Mtr Cr	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
2900 Du Pt de Nem	31	27⅝	29	—1
2600 Durant Mot	14⅛	12¾	13¼	—18.
700 Earl Motors	70½	69⅝	70½	+1½
6800 East Kod w i	38¾	37¾	38	+ ¼
100 Farrell Coal	25½	25½	25½	
1200 Federal Tel	6	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
200 Gardner Mot	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
500 Gibson Howell	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
1091 Gil Saf R	190	186	189½	+1½
2900 Glen Alden C	44¾	43⅜	43¼	—1¾
28700 Goldwyn Pic	7⅞	5⅝	7	+1½
1800 Goodyear T	10⅞	10½	11	+ ⅜
600 Goodyear T pf	27½	27	27	— ½
1000 Grant Motors	†106	80	92	+2
2800 Heyden Ch	†95	80	95	
6100 Hud & Man	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
700 Hud Co pfd	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
200 Iowa-Cen pfd	8	7⅜	8	+1
100 Inland Steel	49	49	49	— ½
4900 Inter Rub	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
100 Kirby Lumber	32	32	32	+4
1700 J. Kayser w.i.	22	21	22	+1⅝
400 do rts w.i.	2½	1¼	2½	+1
300 Lake Tor Boat	60	60	60	
10000 Lib McN & L	6	5½	5⅞	— ½
2800 Lin Mot "A"	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
100 Mercer Motors	2	2	2	
300 Natl Leather	10¾	10½	10¾	
100 do unst	2¼	2¼	2¼	
40 N J Zinc	147½	146	147½	+1½
400 N Amer P & P	2¾	2½	2¾	
300 Packard Motor	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
100 Peerless Mot	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
100 Perfec Tire	3½	3½	3½	
35 Riggly Wiggly	37	35	37	
3900 Philip Morris	11¼	10½	10½	—1¼
7700 Post Cereal	65½	61¼	65¼	+22
1700 Post Cerealpf	103¼	102¼	103	+ ¾
110 Pyrene Mfg	10	....	....	....
200 Pub S NJ 8pf	101¾	101	101¾	
113200 Radio Corpn	3¼	3	3¼	
17000 Radio pf	3⅛	2 15/16	3	
6500 Repetti Cdy	†125	88	90	
5 Repb. R&L pf	50	50	50	
1200 Sagnay P&P	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
500 Sagny P&P pf	3½	3	3½	+1
88000 So Coal&Iron	†138	90	125	+19
300 Standard Mts	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ½
700 Swift Internl	22½	21¼	22½	— ¾
2400 Tenn Ry L&P	2	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
635 Todd Shipyds	77	75	75	—2
$200 Un Pr Sh	1¾	1⅛	1¾	+ ⅛
500 Un P S w i	6½	6	6½	— ¼
5200 Un Re Ca	5⅜	5	5⅛	
200 Uh-Ida Sug	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
400 U S Dis	18½	18	18	
34700 U S L & H†	143	95	131	+31
300 U S L&H pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5000 U S Shp†	11	10	11	+1
20 U S Shp Cert	8	7	8	
600 Van Raalte	53	50	52	
100 West Kt Mi	7	7	7	
6200 Way Coal†	113	86	113	+18
3400 W E Chmt†	76	71	74	+1
500 Willys 1 pf	9	[illegible]	9	+1½

STANDARD OILS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
4600 An-Am Oil	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ¾
5300 Atl Lobos	11¼	9¾	10	+ ⅝
395 Buckeye P L	95	91½	95	+4
200 Cres P L	33¼	33	33¼	— ¼
10 Cumb P L	149	149	149	
10 Eureka P L	96	96	96	
80 Galena Sg O	46	45	45	
30 Illinois P L	178	175	175	
417 Imp Oil (Can)	103	97½	101	+ ½
400 Indiana P L	106	100	106	+10½
48300 Inter Petrol	16⅜	14	16	+1¾
500 Nat Transit	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
10 N Y Transit	172	172	172	+5
140 Ohio Oil	278	270	271	
100 Penn-Mex F'l	27	27	27	—5
30 Prairie P L	236	230	236	+1
10 do O & G	545	545	545	
20 Southern P L	97	95	97	+4
210 So Penn Oil	182	180	180	—5
18200 S O Indiana	88⅜	86⅜	88¼	+ ⅝
20 S O Ky	495	490	490	+1
400 S O Ky, n, w.i.	78½	77	77	
140 S O N York	378	372	375	
40 S O Ohio	399	391	399	
240 Vacuum Oil	358	336	353	+16

INDEPENDENT OILS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Allen Oil	†28	28	28	
9000 Allied Oil	†4	3	3	
100 Al Oil new	†30	30	30	
3000 Am Feul Oil	†25	25	25	
1200 Ark Nat Gas	10	9	10	+ ¼
2700 Alli O & R	†75	55	75	
6300 Boone Oil	†20	17	18	— 2
175000 Bos Wyom	†78	67	75	+ 5
1100 Brazos Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18400 Carib Syn	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1476 Cities Serv	201	192½	198	+ 4
5900 Cit Serv B ctfs	21½	20⅝	21	+ ½
600 Cit Serv pf	61	60¼	60¾	+ ¾
25800 Col Pet	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3500 Cont Ref	3⅜	3	3¼	
200 Cont Pet	14	14	14	
3500 Cosden pf	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
1900 Creole Synd	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7000 Cushing Pet	†7	6	7	+ 1
600 Dominion Oil	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
600 Duquense Oil	3⅛	2½	2½	
700 Edmonds O	†50	50	50	
125700 Ehgin Pet	†66	60	64	+2
82700 Federal Oil	1⅜	1	1 1/16	+ ⅛
200 Fensland Oil	9	9	9	
7900 Gilliland O	9	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
30900 Grenrock O	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ 1/16
700 Granada Oil	3⅜	2½	3¼	+ ¾
293500 Hudson O	†49	28	48	+10
1000 Kinney O	†20	20	20	
4800 Keystone R	75	65	70	+5
38900 Kirby Pet	24	22¼	24	+1⅛
19000 Lance Creek	†8	4	6	
5000 Livingston O	25	20	25	
17300 Livingston P	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
64407 Lyons Pet	†131	94	95	+5
100 Maraland Rf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12400 Maracaibo Oil	25⅝	23⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
200 Margay Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅝
500 Marine Oil	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅜
500 Mar Oil Mex	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ¼
95740 Meridian Pet	†20	16	16	
20300 Merritt Oil	12⅜	9⅞	11½	+1⅜
14400 Mex Seaboard	31½	29	30½	+1½
200 Mexico Eagle	17	17	17	
300 Mex Panuco	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
139400 Mexican Oil	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
200 Midwest Oil	2¼	2	2¼	— ½
1200 Moun Prod	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¾
14500 Mutual Oil	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
500 Natl Oil (NJ)	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
900 New York Oil	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1½
197500 Noble Oil	†33	20	33	+11
1000 Noble Oil pf	†90	70	90	+33
700 No Am Oil	1⅛	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
40000 Northwest Oil	†34	22	25	+5
53000 Ohio Ranger	†12	8	11	+5
123000 Omar O & G	†138	79	118	+55
1900 Pennok Oil	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅜
200 Prod & Refin	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¾
15000 Red Bk O	†25	22	23	
2800 Ryan Cons	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	+1⅛
100 Sincl Cont	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
3900 Salt Ck nw	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅝

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3700 Sapul Ref	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅝
800 Savoy Oil	4	3¾	4	
49400 Simms Pet	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	+1⅝
110 Sin O 8% pf	98½	98	98	— ½
29300 Skelly Oil	5⅛	4¾	5	— ⅛
2000 South Oil†	2	2	2	
5600 South P&R	2½	2	2⅜	
4000 Stanton Oil	20	16	18	+1
3000 Stan O old†	3	3	3	
213700 Tex O &L†	70	48	65	+17
900 Tid Os O	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅝
500 Vic Oil†	75	60	75	
1000 Whel Oil†	20	20	20	—10
22800 Wilcox Oil	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
2000 Woodburn O	75	60	75	+5
88000 "Y" Oil & G†	22	18	19	—2

MINING

	High	Low	Last	Chg
3910 A B C Metals	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
300 Alvarado Min	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
10800 An A Cp Ld	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	— ⅛
1000 Belcher Dist†	2	2	2	
65000 Bel Ext †	7	2	5	
54700 Big Ledge†	22	19	22	
1000 Bos & Ely†	62	62	62	—6
24000 Bos Mt Cp	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
219800 Bos & M D†	50	46	47	+3
1000 Cale Min	†5	5	5	
9000 Calum & Jer	†24	20	20	— 3
10500 Candelaria Sil	†23	22	23	
8200 Canada Cop	†20	16	20	+ 2
7000 Cash Boy	†6	6	6	+ 1
2000 Cons-Arizona	†4	2	4	+ 2
3500 Cons Cop Min	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
2400 Cop Can	†100	97	99	+ 3
28100 Cortez Silver	†93	89	93	+ 3
4400 Cresson Gold	2 15/16	2⅞	2⅞	— 1/16
2000 Con-Nev-Utah	†3	3	3	
100 Davis Daly	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15000 Divide Ext	†18	15	18	+ 1
700 Dolores Esp	†95	82	95	— 3
1600 Dome Ext	†75	75	75	
13000 El Salvador	†4	3	4	
4000 Ely Consol	†3	3	3	
1000 Emma Silver	†4	4	4	+ 1
67100 Eurek Croes	†24	22	22	— 2
5800 Gadsden Cop	†74	59	74	
4000 Gold Cons	†5	5	5	
43900 Gold Florence	†25	18	23	—1
12000 Gold Zone	†10	9	9	
1000 Green Mons	†13	13	13	
19500 Hard Sh Min	†23	18	20	—3
25000 Harmill Div	†12	11	11	—1
1500 Hecla Min	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
6100 Hollinger G	9	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
1300 Howe Sound	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ 1/16
1000 Hull Cop	†33	33	33	+3
101000 Ind Lead	†20	16	20	+2
7000 Iron Blos	†22	21	22	+3
6300 Jer Verde D	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
1300 Kerr Lake	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5000 Kewanas Min	†3	3	3	
3000 Knox Divide	6	5	6	+1
1000 Keroa Gold	†8	8	8	
6800 La Rose Min	†55	50	55	
47000 McNamara	†14	6	14	+7
3000 McNamara Cr	2	1	1	
7100 Magma Cop	30	28¼	29⅝	— ½
8000 Marsh Min	†6	5	6	
700 Mason Valley	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5000 Mohican Cop	†21	15	21	
10500 Motherlode clt	9	7¾	8¼	+ ½
15300 Natl Tin	†48	42	45	+2
199500 Nevada Ophir	†50	32	50	+18
24000 Nev Sil Horn	†6	4	5	+1
500 New Cornelia	18	17⅞	18	
1400 New Dom Cop	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4000 Nipis Mines	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
37500 Nix Nev Con	12	8	10	—2
3000 Ohio Copper	†10	10	10	
1000 Prince Cons	†8	8	8	
3000 Ray Hercules	†4	3	4	+1
22000 Rex Cons	†8	7	7	— 1
8000 Silver Dale	†7	5	7	+ 2
2000 Silver Hills	†5	5	5	
12000 Silver Pick	9	6	8	+ 2
2000 Sil Min Am	20	15	20	
1800 Simon Sil Ld	†50	50	50	
4900 S A Pl & G	5¼	4¾	5	
2000 Stand Sil Lead	†15	15	15	
139000 Stewart Min	†11	5	8	+ 4
9000 Spearhead	†3	3	3	
7000 Teck-Hughes	†41	40	41	+ 8
600 Ton Belmont	1⅝	1 9/16	1 9/16	— 1/16
17700 Ton Divide	†65	56	61	
2500 Ton Exten	1 11/16	1½	1½	
1900 Ton Mining	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
100 Trinity Cop	2	2	2	— ⅛
6500 Tuolumne	†65	50	60	+10
100 Utah Apex	3	3	3	
600 Unity Gold	4	3½	3⅞	— ⅝
21800 Un Eastern	2	1 15/16	2	— 1/16
2700 Un Verde Ext	28	27	27¾	+ ¼
46500 Vol Mines	†50	44	47	—1
29600 W End Cons	†106	85	100	+22
2000 Wh Caps Min	†4	4	4	
3000 W E Opetica	†5	4	4	
200 Yukon Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
42 Allied Pak 6s	71	69⅝	71	+1
56 Allied Pack cf	56	55	56	—2
14 Allied P 8s 39	86	85	85¾	— ¼
7 Alum 7s 25	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛	+ ⅜
37 Alum 7s 33	102¾	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
177 Am Lt & T 6s	106	102⅝	105	+2
20 Am C O 6s 24	95⅝	95¼	95¼	— ¼
100 Am Tel 6s 22	100⅝	100⅜	100½	+ ⅛
113 Am Tel 6s 24	101¼	100⅞	101	
76 Ana Cop 6s	98¾	98⅜	98¾	+ ¼
130 Ana Cop 7s 29	103⅛	102½	103	+ ½
52 An-Am O 7½s	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	
97 Arm & Co 7s	103¾	103	103	— ⅛
106 Barnsdall 8s	99½	98	99¼	+1¼
9 Beaver Bd 8s	68	63	68	+4
85 Beth St 7s 23	101¾	101⅛	101¼	— ½
87 Beth St 7s 35	102⅛	101⅜	101¾	— ⅛
35 Can Pac 5s 52	99½	99⅛	99½	
71 Can N R eq 35	110	109½	109½	+ ¼
31 Can Pac 6s	101⅛	100⅞	101	
42 Cen St 8s 41	98½	98	98¼	— ¼
1 Cit S deb 7sB	115	115	115	+5
5 Cit S 7% deb C	91	90	91	+2⅜
3 Cit S 7% deb D	85	85	85	
121 Col Graf 8s 25	49	45¾	49	+3
26 Col Gr ct deb	40	35	40	+7
175 C Coal 5s '50	86¼	86	87⅛	
21 C Gas 7s '22	101⅜	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
17 CGEL&P7s'21	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
11 C Tex 8s '41	97½	97	97⅜	+ ⅜
13 Cop Ex 8s '23	102⅝	102	102⅛	— ⅜
14 do '24	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	
19 do '25	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅜
27 C Tel 7½s '41	105	103	104	— ¾
4 Cuda P 7s '29	101⅛	101	101⅛	
13 Deere&Co 7½s	98	97¾	98	+ ⅜
8 DuqL&P 7½s	101¼	103⅝	104¼	— ¼
28 F L B 5s '41	103¼	103	103¼	
14 R Galr 7s '37	96	95⅜	96	— ¼
10 Gal Sig Oil 7s	102	101⅝	101⅝	
9 Gen Asp 8s	104	103½	103½	+ ½
100 Good Tire 7s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	
54 G Trunk 6½s	105⅝	105	105¾	+ ¾
6 GulfOil 6s '23	100⅜	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
116 Gulf Oil 7s	103½	103¼	103½	
9 Heins Co 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	
3 H Ch 7½s '30	101	100½	100½	
38 Hood Rub 5s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	
73 Humble Oil 7s	101⅛	100⅞	101	
13 Interb R T 7s	83	82	83	
251 Int R T 8s '22	80	76	80	—1
46 J Kayser 7s '42	99⅛	99	99	— ¼
10 Kenne Cop 7s	103	102⅝	103	+ ⅝
1 Kan G & E 6s	97	97	97	+ ½
49 Laclede Gas 7s	97½	97	97⅜	— ⅜
13 L McN & L 7s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	— ⅛
45 Manit P 7s '41	94	93	93½	— ½
124 Mar Oil 7½ '31	96¼	95¼	95¾	— ¼
2 Mor & Co 7½s	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	
50 Nat Acme 7½s	93⅛	92½	92½	—1⅛
30 N Cl & Su 8s	103⅛	101¼	103⅛	+ ⅜
24 Nat Lea 8s	98½	98	98¼	— ¼
249 NYNH&H 4s	81	79	79½	+1½
148 NYNH&H7s'25	81	78⅝	79	—1½
10 N O T L & P 6	96	96	96	
2 Ohio Cit 7s'22	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
83 Phila Co 6s '44	96	95⅝	95⅞	— ⅛
16 Phila Elec 6s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	
29 Phil Pt7½s36	106	104⅜	106	+1
5 Pr&Gam7s 23	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	
130 Pub S NJ 7s '41	98⅜	98⅛	98½	+ ¼
13 Saks 7s '52	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
84 Sin O 7s 31Awi	98¼	98	98⅛	
5 Sears Rb7s 22	100¼	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
75 Sears Rb7s 23	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	+ ½
26 Sh'n M 7s '31	102⅝	102¼	102½	+ ¼
1 Sky O 7s '31	101	101	101	
41 Svet et Cle 8s	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅜
83 Sow't Bell 7s	102¼	102⅛	102⅜	
28 NO NY 6½s	106½	106⅛	106¼	— ⅛
13 SO NY 7s '25	104⅛	104	105	+ ½
19 SO NY 7s '26	105¾	104⅝	105⅝	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Chg
8 SO NY 7s '27	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	— ⅛
14 SO NY 7s '28	106½	106½	106½	
2 SONY7s '30	107⅞	107½	107½	— ¾
7 SONY7s '31	108⅜	108	108	— ⅛
2 Stw War 8s	108½	102½	103½	+1½
28 Sun Oil 7c	100¼	100	100⅛	..
103 Sw&Co7s'23	101⅝	101⅜	101½	..
68 Sw&Co 7s'31	103¼	102½	102⅝	— ⅝
134 Tex Co 7s	101½	101⅛	101⅜	..
22 Tid Osg 7s '31	101	101	101	..
46 Tol Ed 7s'41	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
39 Un O Pr 3s	95	92	92⅞	— ⅛
37 U R H 7½s	104	102½	103½	+1¼
57 Vac Oil 7s	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
80 War Su 7½s	96¾	96	96⅝	..
187 West El 7s	107	106⅜	106⅝	— ⅛
40 Winch 7s	99	97⅜	98½	+ ½

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
44 C P Alle 8s '61	101⅛	100½	101	+ ¾
1 Norwy 6s '23	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
10 N G Lloyd	6	6	6	
10 Hamburg 4½s	4	4	4	
41 Paris L&M 6s	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	
10 Phi I 5½s '41	107	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
15 do, 5s '52	103½	103½	103½	
109 do, 7s '23	98¾	98½	98¾	
23 Rusn Gov 5½s	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
18 do, 6½s	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ⅜
7 do, 6½s ctfs	18½	18¼	18¼	
278 Sws Gov 5½s	100½	100	100⅛	— ⅛

†Sales cents a share.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Price range for week ended March 18.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch
Amer Rys	2375	9¼	6	9¼	+3¼
do pfd	205	40	34	39	+9
Amer Stores	5120	100	93	98½	+4
do pfd	990	132	123	132	+6½
Bnk of NA war	186	59⅞	55	57⅞	+2⅞
Con Tr of NJ	627	49	49	46½	— ½
Elec Stor	1178	151	144¾	148	— ¼
Cons Tr NJ	627	49	46½	49	+2
Lake Sup	1450	9½	8½	9	
Lehigh Nav	312	72½	70⅞	70½	—2
Lehigh Val	213	59½	58¾	59⅛	
Pa R R	8341	38¼	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Phila Elec	2721	24½	24	24½	
do pfd	2514	28	27⅝	27⅞	
Phila R T	16165	27	25¼	25⅞	— ⅞
Union Trac	1206	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
Unit Gas Imp	3808	45¼	42¼	45	— ¼
do pfd	1752	52	51¼	52	+ ⅞
BONDS					
Am G & El 5s	3600	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
Bell T of Pa 7s	4000	108	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
El & P Tr 4s	10600	65½	64	64½	— ½
Lehigh Val 4½s	4000	87½	87½	87½	— ½
do 6s '28	1000	101½	101½	101½	
Ph Elec 1st 5s	30000	96	94½	96	+1
do 4s	2000	77½	77½	77½	—1½
do 6s int ct	50500	101¾	101¼	101½	
Un Rys inv 5s	32000	83	82½	83	+1½
do 4s	1000	55	55	55	
York Ry 1st 5s	2000	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛

RECEIVERS FOR LUCILE, LTD.

NEW YORK, March 20—An involuntary bankruptcy petition against Lucile, Ltd., dressmakers of New York and Paris, was filed here today, listing liabilities at $175,000 and assets at $75,000. Federal Judge Knox appointed James K. Cuddy and G. H. Tolman joint receivers under $20,000 bond.

CLEVELAND STOCKS

Price Range for Week Ended March 18.

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg
Amer Ship Bld	10	94	94	94	—1
Brier Hil Steel	161	17½	17¼	17½	
F G Clark Oil	90	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Cl Ak B 8% bd	1000	102	102	102	—1
Cl El Ill 8% pf	53	109	108¾	108¾	
Cleve Railway	203	93½	93	*93	—2
Cleve Trust	9	199	199	*199	+8½
Elec C & M pfd	25	98	98	98	+2
Firestone T & R	259	60	59	59	+2
Firestone 6% pf	45	86	85	86	
Firestone 7% pf	89	80	79	80	+3
Fisher O Body	175	33	30	33	+7
Fisher, pfd	10	95	95	95	+9¼
Glidden Co	1615	12¼	11¼	12	+ ⅞
Goodrich pfd	50	85¾	85¾	85¾	+1
Goodyear	829	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
Goodyear pfd	463	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Grant Motor	480	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Grant, pfd	45	6½	6	6	—2
Grass Chem	75	128	127¾	*128	+3
do pfd	29	101¾	100	*100	—1¾
Guard S & T	252	208	204	208	+3
Halle Brs 1st pf	25	96¼	96¼	96¼	+2¾
Kelley Is L & T	13	100	100	100	—10
Lake Erie B & N	50	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
do pfd	25	12	12	12	+2
McGraw T & R	229	2½	2	2	— ⅞
Miller Rubber	11	73	73	73	
do pfd	82	90	90	90	
Natl Acme	92	13	13	13	+ ⅞
Natl City Bk	35	160	160	160	
Natl Refg	58	40	40	40	
N O T & L 6% pf	10	75	75	75	
do 5% bds	1000	79	79	79	+7
Ohio Bell Tel pf	229	99⅛	98¾	98¾	+1¾
Paragon Refg	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Pearl St S & T	17	235	235	235	
Peerless Motor	185	34½	34	*34	
do 6% Notes	1000	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
Richman Bros	24	43½	43½	43½	
Sher-Wms	352	22½	21	21	
Stand Parts	1188	3	2¼	3	+ ¾
do pfd	480	16	13½	16	+2½
Stearns Motor	1275	19¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
Sterl Prod	98	246½	215	246½	+35
Tol Edi P pfd	35	102	100	*100	—1
Torben Axle pf	67	60	60	60	+15
Trumbull Steel	480	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
do pfd	31	95	95	95	
Union Trust	50	172	171	*171	—1
Victor Rubber	10	17	17	17	+1
H. J. Walker	2085	7⅛	4	7	+3⅞
White Motor	20	40¾	40¾	40¾	+2¾
Younkstn S & T	38	63	63	63	—2½
do pfd	240	105	104	105	+1

*Ex Dividend.

WHEAT PRICES TURN DOWNWARD

CHICAGO, March 20—Wheat turned downward in price today during the early transactions. The opening, which varied ⅛c. to 1⅝c. lower, with May 1.37¾ to 1.38½, and July 1.19½ to 1.20, was followed by further setbacks interrupted by only transient rallies.

Corn and oats were easier with wheat. After opening ⅛c to ½c lower, May 61½ to 61⅝, the corn market continued to sag. Oats started unchanged to ¼c off, May 38½ to 38½@⅝, and later went a little lower.

An upturn in hog values gave a lift to the provision market.

MONTREAL STOCKS

Price range for week ended March 18.

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2190	Abitibi Paper	40	38¾	39¾	
135	Asbestos Corp	55	53	55	+ ½
455	Atlantic Sugar	24¾	23½	24	— ½
285	Bell Tel	105½	105	105½	+ ½
2446	Braz Tract	37	36	36	— ⅛
1693	Brompton Paper	19¼	18¼	18¾	+ ½
165	Can Car	22	22	22	
45	do pfd	49⅝	48¼	48¼	+ ¾
362	Can Cement	58	56	58	+1
526	Can Converters	80	77¾	79	+ ½
2495	Can Stmships	12⅝	10½	12½	
261	do pfd	39	37⅝	38	—1¼
1480	Con Smelting	20	19	20	+ ⅝
246	Detroit United	61	60	60	—1
775	Dom Bridge	71	69	70	+1¾
157	B E Stl 2d pfd	21	21	21	
220	Dom Textile	*139	*139	*138	—1¼
984	Lauren'de Pap	82	79¼	82	+2½
731	Mont Power	86¾	86	86¾	+ ½
587	Mont Tramw's	147	144	147	+3
1190	Price Bros	35	34	35	
1070	Quebec Ry	24	21¼	23½	— ½
243	Shaw'n Power	105	104	105	
400	Spanish River	70⅞	67	70	+3
648	do pfd	84½	82¾	84½	+1¾
280	St Law Flour	79¾	79	79¾	+1¼
2873	Stl of Canada	63¼	57	63¼	+5¼
239	Toronto Ry	65	64	64	—1
290	Wayag'k Pap	45	44	45	+4
	BANKS				
59	Commerce	181¼	181¼	181¼	
41	Molsons	164	162	162	—2
11	Nova Scotia	257	257	257	
124	Royal	196	196	196	
	BONDS				
$20,500	Cedars Rapids	96	96	96	+ ⅜
54,800	Quebec Ry	66	65½	65½	
20,200	Wayagamack	77½	76	77½	+1½
1,500	Can Cement	98	96¾	98	+2¼
2,500	Can Cement	98	96¾	98	+2¼
2,500	Bell Tel	96½	96½	96½	
21,300	Can Loan '25	97 80	97,35	97.75	+.15
28,100	do '31	98 00	97.75	97 75	—.15
7,500	do '37	101.15	100.70	100.70	— 45
129,300	Victories '22	99.95	99.90	99.90	+.05
87,400	do '23	99 85	99 65	99.70	—.15
27,700	do '24	99.50	99.30	99.50	
17,800	do '27	101.00	100.75	101.00	
182,100	do '33	102.85	102.60	102.85	+.15
205,600	do '34	100.00	99.85	100 00	+.05
67,750	do '37	104.85	104.60	104.95	+.15

* Ex-dividend.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS SELLING BOND ISSUE

Dillon, Read & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering $6,000,000 Government of Newfoundland 20-year 5½ per cent (non-callable) gold bonds due July 1, 1942. These bonds will be the direct obligation of the Government of Newfoundland and will be exempt from all present or future taxes imposed by that Government. The offering price is 101 and interest, to yield more than 5.40 per cent.

STEEL PLANT'S 20-YEAR RECORD

SAULT STE. MARIE, March 18—More than 5,000,000 tons of steel have been produced at the steel plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation here since its opening 20 years ago this coming spring, according to the official records of the company.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS

Price range for week ending March 18

Sales	Description	High	Low	Last	C'ge
25	A Nit Prod	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
135	Am W G	81	78½	79	—2
130	A W G M pf	90	90	90	
2760	Arkansas G	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
330	Barnsdall A	34½	29	30	+9
280	do B	31	29	29¼	+5⅝
100	Car L & Z	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15	Chile Copper	18	18	18	
200	Col G & E	‡85	82	85	+8⅜
100	Crucible Steel	54	54	54	—7
10	do pf	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+2⅛
490	Fireproofing	7½	7	7½	+ ⅝
406	do pf	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
400	Gt North pf	74½	74½	74½	
125	H-W Refrac	96½	96	96½	
365	Lone Star Gas	23⅞	23½	23¾	
20	Midvale Steel	30½	30½	30½	
851	Mfrs L & H	47¼	46⅞	47	+ ¼
11500	Mt Shasta	.29	.27	.28	— .01
300	Ohio Fuel Oil	17	16	17	+ ¾
485	Ohio Fuel Sup	49	48⅛	49	+1
870	Okla Gas	21	19⅜	21	+1¼
770	Penna R R	38¼	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
60	Pgh Coal	61⅞	60⅛	61⅞	+1⅞
15	do pf	91	91	91	+ ½
440	Pgh Oil & Gas	8	7	7	+1
660	Pgh Pl Glass	147	140	140	—5
1030	Salt Creek Oil	11¼	10½	10⅞	+ ⅞
60	Southern Pac	85½	85½	85½	
470	Tid Osage Oil	13	11½	12½	+1
50	Trans Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
40	Union Gas	125	125	125	—2
51	U S Glass	45	43	43	—1
35	U S Steel	95	94½	95	+1⅛
105	W P T & W P	24½	20⅝	24	+3⅜
130	do pf	‡82	79	82	+4
2576	West Airb'ke	85⅝	†80¼	81½	—4½
472	West Elec	58⅛	57⅛	58	+ ½
20	West Penn pf	73	73	73	+1
	BONDS				
$100	Lib 1st 4¼s	97.72	97.72	97.72	+.90
$150	Lib 2nd 4¼s	97.58	97.10	97.58	+.40
$700	Lib 3rd 4¼s	98.60	98.34	98.60	+.58
$1800	Lib 4th 4¼s	97.98	97.46	97.84	+.10
$3650	Vict 4¾s	100.68	100.52	100.68	+.18
$4000	Pgh C db 5s	97	96	96	
$7000	U S H M 8s	100	100	100	
$6000	W P Rys 5s	88½	88½	88½	
$3000	W Elect 7s	106¼	106¼	106¼	

‡New high. †New low.

BALTIMORE STOCKS

Price range for week ended March 18.

Description	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Citizens Nt Bk	28	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	+ ½
Merch's Nt Bk	706	19¾	19⅞	19½	— ¼
No Cent Ry.	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ½
Md Casualty	259	82½	82½	82	+1
Cont Tr Co	40	165	163	163	+3
Arundel Corp.	75	30	30	30	
I Benesog pfd.	200	24¼	24⅛	24	— ¼
Mt V W M pfd	87	44	44	44	— ¼
Houston Oil	5000	100	100	100	+ ½
BONDS					
Balt Cit 4s '51	4000	97	97	97	— ¼
Balt Cit 4s '53	..	97	97	97	— ¼
Fla Pen 5s '43	2000	84¼	84	84¼	+ ⅜
B El 1st 5s '47	1000	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅜
Cns G 4½s '54	18000	82¾	81⅝	82¾	+1
do pfd	541	111½	110	110¼	— ½
do com	891	104	101½	104	+2
do 5s '39	1000	96¼	96¼	96¾	+ ¼
Cns P 4½s '35	5000	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
do 5s '21	..	..	..	98⅝	
do 7s '22	7000	100⅛	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
CG 1st r 7s '31	26000	103¼	102¾	103¼	+ ¼
CP 7½s '45 Bn	8000	107¼	107	107¼	+ ½
do 6s '22	2000	100	100	100	+ ⅛

NEW ISSUE

$3,000,000

Oxford Paper Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par value $100. Dividends payable quarterly beginnning June 1, 1922. Redeemable, at Company's option, as a whole or in part in blocks of not less than $100,000, or for the Sinking Fund, at $110 per share and accrued dividends.

CAPITALIZATION

(Outstanding Upon Completion of Present Financing)

Funded Debt	$8,334,000
Preferred Stock (Authorized $10,000,000)	3,000,000
Common Stock	8,560,000

BUSINESS: The Company has been a successful manufacturer of paper for more than 20 years. It owns and operates large plants at Rumford, Maine, manufacturing book-paper, coated-paper, soda pulp, sulphite pulp and electrolytic bleach. It also owns all the capital stock of Rumford Falls Power Co., which owns and operates the entire electric and hydraulic development at Rumford, including a modern hydro-electric plant with a present installed capacity of 31,000 horse power. An ample supply of electric power and water for the Company's present and future needs is thus assured. It also controls a large acreage of spruce and fir timber at various places in Canada, sufficient for 100 years' supply at the Company's present rate of consumption.

ASSETS: Total combined net assets of Company and its subsidiaries (after deducting all indebtedness and liabilities other than capital stock) are conservatively valued at over $12,500,000, or more than $400 per share of this Preferred Stock.

EARNINGS: Average annual net profits available for dividends during 5 years ending December 31, 1921 (after deducting interest charges on the present funded debt, all taxes including Federal Taxes and ample allowances for maintenance, renewals and depreciation), were nearly 7 times the $210,000 annual dividend requirements for this Preferred Stock. For the year 1921, a period of business depression, net profits were 2.8 times this dividend.

DIVIDENDS: Cash dividends have been paid on the Company's Common Stock continuously during the last 11 years.

SINKING FUND: An annual sinking fund (first payment August 15, 1923) equal to 1% of the total par value of Preferred Stock issued, will be payable out of the Company's net earnings available after payment of dividends on the Preferred Stock, and will be applied to purchase or redeem Preferred Stock at not exceeding $110 per share and accrued dividends.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: Company is in strong financial condition and has ample working capital. Current assets, $6,882,000, equal 8 times total current and accrued liabilities of $835,000.

We Recommend this Stock for Investment

Price 95 and accrued dividend yielding over 7.35%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

New York — 44 State Street, Boston, 8 — Chicago

Higginson & Co.

30 Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliabl

SOVIET CHARGED WITH PRISON ABUSE

British Labor Demands Explanation of Reported Mistreatment

LONDON, Feb. 28—(Special Correspondence) — A manifesto upon Socialist prisoners in Russian Communist prisons issued by the executive committee of the Labor and Socialist (Second) International, of which Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., is president; Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., treasurer, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, secretary, reads in part as follows:

Since the war, the Labor and Socialist International has made repeated and energetic pronouncements against the merciless treatment inflicted on political prisoners and against excesses of governmental repression. It is with the same concern for humanity and justice that it appeals today to all Socialists to demand of the Moscow Government an account of the manner in which it is treating its political adversaries in the prisons of Russia.

Violence Practiced

Since the early months of 1918 increasingly numerous and pressing complaints have been made on the subject of executions en masse, arbitrary arrests, measures of terror decreed by the Tcheka, in the name of the new power.

On the improbable accusation of counter-revolutionary tendencies, tried Socialists, Mensheviks, or Social Revolutionaries who had been liberated from Tzarist prisons in 1917, have been once again cast into the same prisons under the supervision of the same warders who had charge of them during the Tzarist régime.

Since then, evidence has increased and become more definite. On November 20, 1920, the central committee of the Social Revolutionary Party addressed to the Communist Party in Moscow an open letter on the starvation diet which more than 60 prisoners, accused solely of belonging to the Social Revolutionary Party, were forced to undergo at the "central convict prison of Jaroslav."

On May 6, 1921, the Central Organization Bureau of the Socialist Party addressed to the proletariat of all countries a special appeal to denounce the acts of violence practiced on the prisoners in the too celebrated prison of Boutirky in Moscow, and in the prisons of Zara, Zerentoni, Sakhaline and Odessa.

American's View Quoted

Finally, in October of the same year, the Executive Committee of the conference of members of the Russian Constituent Assembly published, in a memorandum on Russian prisons, a résumé of letters, manifestos and complaints, individual or collective, which constitutes the most formidable of charges against the present régime in Russian prisons.

It is known that the Moscow Government, accepting the conditions imposed by the United States, are coming to the assistance of the famine stricken, liberated those American citizens, to the number of six, whom it was holding in captivity.

One of these liberated Americans states in Volia Rossii of August 30, 1921:

"I have seen many state prisoners. The Socialists being at present the only, or almost the only, prisoners in Soviet prisons, to speak of state prisoners, means to speak of Socialists (Social Revolutionaries) Mensheviks, Left Revolutionary Socialists, and Anarchists. In August, 1921, there began countless arrests of Socialists and of all those who were connected with them. Twice over, the Bolsheviki have had the prison of Boutirky invaded and the prisoners beaten to death.

"State prisoners, especially members of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party, are kept in strict isolation; for some time interviews have been refused them. Before the attack on the Boutirky prison, the representatives of the Red Cross were authorized to go there; now they have no longer the right. In the Taganka prison, the political prisoners are separated from the others in premises the lower story of which is not heated; in winter it is unendurable. In the provincial prisons, Oral, Jaroslav, and so forth, the situation is even more awful; certain prisoners transferred on April 28 are not to be found anywhere in the provinces and their fate remains absolutely unknown."

Explanation Demanded

It is the duty of the International, both to itself and to its unhappy comrades in Russia, to take the initiative in such intervention.

Serious, definite, concordant, as are the accusations made in the memorandum on Soviet prisons, we admit that they cannot be held to be definitive, unless the Soviet Government persists in its silence or its refusal to furnish the required explanations. But it is the right and the duty of the International to demand these explanations.

Is it true that there are in Russian prisons, thousands of men, chiefly Socialists, whose only crime is that of being adversaries of the Soviet Government? . . .

Is it true that in order to defend themselves from the merciless treatment or arbitrary acts of which they are the victims, many of them have no other resource than to have recourse to a hunger strike, as in the time of the Tzars?

We urgently request all affiliated parties to make known these questions which the International is publicly putting to the Government of Moscow, and to put them in their turn. They will judge for themselves according to circumstance how their action can most usefully be taken, whether through the press or in political meetings, or by interviews with those who represent the Soviet Government abroad. In some form or another, however, their intervention is a matter of urgent necessity. It is a question of the liberty, possibly of the life, of thousands of human beings.

Comical Figures Pass the Reviewing Stand at Salute — Wide World Photos, New York

NEW REVOLUTIONARY THREAT MADE IN PORTUGUESE ARMY

Military Elements Irritated at the Recent Imprisonments of Officers and Sections of the Army Are Reported to Be Disaffected

LISBON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The country is passing through a whirl of unsettlement of the wildest character. Revolutions are believed to be coming if they can be properly organized. Capt. Cuna Leal, recently Premier, to whom a somewhat mysterious and increasing prestige seems attached, and whose name without apparent and substantial reason is being whispered again and again in connection with such possibilities, says that the period of successive revolutions in Portugal is not yet by any means at an end.

He says he resigned because he had no proper party to support him. Friends had told him to resort to a dictatorship when he found himself in difficulties as Premier, and he might have done so, but had no means at his disposal of making it effective. An armed revolution would have been necessary, and he says "the country has had too many revolutions," besides which the fate of any dictator in Portugal would be like that of Gidonio Paes, to perish at the central railway station.

So says Cunha Leal, who, though possessing various faults, is palpably one of the best and sincerest men in the great and sad affairs of Portugal at present. But, it is asked by many, does he begin to see that a revolution now in which he was concerned might be better for the country than anything else available at the present time? It is by such thought and reasoning that Cunha Leal is being associated rightly or wrongly with such possibilities.

Revolutions Never Come Singly

In the meantime revolution is otherwise threatened in two or more places. These movements never come singly in Portugal; they spring from the opposite ends of the political pole in this strange country. The chief threat in the present case came from military elements, irritated at the recent imprisonments of officers, and it is seriously and no doubt truly reported that sections of the army are disaffected. But at the same time, the military elements begin in this way, so do the labor, socialist and communist elements. The street car men started a big strike, the sailors and maritime workers were on strike, and the General Labor Conferation set about organizing a general strike with a revolutionary object as usual at the end of it. Here then were two revolutions in embryo at the same time, and monarchists and others took stock of the situation and considered their own possibilities in the same direction.

At this stage of the proceedings there was at first governmental alarm; and the citizens of Lisbon, who have learned to be indifferent to bombs and hardly to notice when periodically the soldiery with machine guns occupy certain so-called "strategical positions" and cavalry sweep along the streets, perceived that the situation was becoming very bad. It appeared worse when it was clear that the Cabinet had become frightened. They issued first one note saying that the Cabinet had assembled and "had taken the necessary measures to maintain public order, which was seriously threatened," and then followed with another statement that the Cabinet, presided over by the President of the Republic, was meeting at the headquarters of the "entrenched camp."

Cabinet Fled to Caxias

So the Cabinet fled from Lisbon to the "entrenched camp" at Caxias, in which it took refuge with the President of the Republic. The newspaper O Seculo stated that rumors of a revolutionary rising were afoot during the whole of an anxious night, and that the movement was "believed to be of a social character with political and military ramifications." A rather curious feature was that the military prisoners in the fort of San Juliano, those whose arrest in connection with the October assassinations is held to be mainly responsible for the present unrest, intimated to the government that they deprecated any revolutionary movement that might be organized with a view to favoring them! At the same time O Seculo and the Flario de Noticias protested bitterly about what was happening. "Enough of revolutions," the latter printed. "The country rejects the bad Portuguese who are leading it on to the most shameful and humiliating disgrace. The immense majority of the nation, aloof from this criminal agitation, wants peace and work. It demands that reason, good sense and patriotism should have the last word."

But in the meantime military preparations went ahead. The Government gave orders for troops from the provinces to be drawn up to the outskirts of Lisbon. Then orders were given to the forces of the first division to concentrate at Ajuda and they went out from Lisbon at midnight, Gen. Pedroso de Lima having command of the column composed of infantry, machine-gun section, cavalry, artillery and other military equipment. Algea, a short distance out of Lisbon, was occupied by the machine gunners; the same at Amadora. At 3 o'clock in the morning all the approaches to Lisbon were guarded, and the forces in occupation of the arsenal and customhouse were strengthened.

Conflict of Guards and Army

One of the chief dangers of this situation was that while the Republican Guard, as usual, was in control of the capital, the army sections were being drawn up outside. Both were bent on the same business, the "preservation of public order," but one of the most formidable of Portugal's new series of difficulties is the bitter feeling existing between the guard and the army, owing to the latter's insistence that the Republican Guard, which was strengthening itself more and more and becoming a rival army, should be reduced in numerical strength and arms. So intense is the feeling that there was a serious possibility of trouble between these two sections assigned to "the maintenance of public order." It is considered likely that there would have been trouble between them right away but for the fact that they took note of a general public outcry, emphasized in the press—a long shriek of disgust—and also noted certain steps taken by the Government.

The tension thus created continued, with variations, for three days and nights.

Parisians Gayly Prepare For Fête of Mi-Carême

Special Correspondence
Paris, Feb. 24.

PARIS is busily preparing for the street carnival of Mi-Carême.

There is something still graceful about the French custom of selecting queens of a day who are carried through the Paris streets in triumphal cars, with flowers and artistic decorations of all kinds, on the occasion of Mi-Carême. Doubtless the custom has pagan origins. Doubtless one may remember some shocking processions of this sort in the days of the Revolution. But as it is today the fête of Mi-Carême with its cortège of gayly decorated cars is innocent and joyous.

In preparation for the March festivities each arrondissement of Paris has been engaged in choosing its queen. Nearly always these girls are poor girls. They are always good-looking, but prettiness is by no means the sole qualification. Their general character has to be good and really meritorious behavior in their business—whether they are typewriters, midinettes, blanchisseuses, or employed in the fairs which are always being held somewhere in Paris—is one of the chief recommendations.

It might be thought that their selection in a solemnly convened meeting of the municipal authorities, the publication of their pictures in all the papers, the general atmosphere of homage and of flattery, would turn their heads. But Paris girls are generally sensible and understand that this is play-acting and that their reign is ephemeral. It is true that a substantial dot is given each year to the Reine des Reines, so that it is worth while in the financial sense to be thus chosen.

There are 20 arrondissements in Paris and, besides, one or two corporations choose a queen. The fête committee is quite an official body. The preparation of the procession is a long and serious business. On the day known as Mi-Carême all Paris is in the streets. The Parisian is fond of dressing up and many people are to be seen in gay costumes. There are musketeers, and Pierrots, white-curled marquises, and sans-culottes, all merrily mingling with the throngs. Confetti which for some years has been prohibited, is now once more permitted and as the procession passes the air is filled with this colored rain.

The President of the Republic himself receives at the Elysée the one-day queen.

Perhaps it is only the Latin temperament which permits a whole people spontaneously to amuse itself. Whatever public cares there may be, the Parisian on these occasions knows how to fling aside all anxiety and to amuse himself in the spirit of a child. There is in the amusement of the crowd a singular absence of coarseness, an unfailing good humor and a real gaieté de cœur.

This year the fêtes both of Mardi-Gras and of Mi-Carême are particularly cheerful. The general situation may not appear to be good. The outlook for the individual may be bad. But the public holiday finds the French as merry as ever.

VILNA DIET PASSES RESOLUTION FOR A UNION WITH POLES

WARSAW, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Amid scenes of great enthusiasm the following resolution was passed by the Diet in Vilna recently:

We, the Diet of Vilna, summoned by the free and universal will of the population of Vilna, affirm our right of self-determination and declare that it is our desire to be united to Poland, and we resolve:

1. That all juridical and state ties forced upon us by the Russian state are irrevocably severed and nonexistent, as we do also disavow all rights of Russia to interfere in matters concerning Vilna.

2. We also reject the claim of the Republic of Lithuania, as expressed in the Lithuanian-Soviet Treaty, July 12, 1920, and any other claims of the part of Lithuania.

3. We solemnly affirm that we do not recognize any decision arrived at without our will by foreign factors, either as regards the fate of our country or its internal affairs.

4. We affirm that the Province, without any condition or reserve, constitutes an integral part of the Republic of Poland.

5. The Polish Republic possesses, exclusive rights of sovereignty over Vilna.

6. The constituent authorities of the Republic of Poland possess the sole and exclusive right to decide on all statutes and regulations in the Province.

7. We call upon the Constituent Diet and the Government of the Republic of Poland immediately to proceed to exercise the rights and duties accruing from their rights of sovereignty.

VIENNA TEXT BOOKS CAUSE CONTROVERSY

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Viennese are waging a fierce controversy over the school reading books. Prior to the disintegration of the Empire these were marked by a decided Imperialist and clerical tendency. Now, however, Socialists and Republicans control the city council and threaten to retaliate for long suppression.

The Roman Catholic Reichpost is leading the opposition of those who object to the destruction of some 80,000 volumes in the school libraries. Whether the move is a beneficial one is open to considerable doubt, but the direct evidence of the revolt against Imperialism and Clericalism is at least an interesting sign of the times.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

"An Art Without An Audience"

Reasons for the Unpopularity of Sculpture

"TO THIS severe and difficult art, which was the serious purpose of her life, and in which women seldom excel, she brought the technical skill which is solely to be purchased by hard study."

The above words may be found in an editorial in The Times of London on the morning after the passing away of Lady Feodora Gleichen, a cousin of King George's, who had a studio in St. James's Palace, and who, strange as it may seem, devoted her life to sculpture.

This editorial is entitled "Sculpture—a Neglected Art." On the same day I found, in another paper, an article headed "An Art Without an Audience," an expression used by Mr. John Tweed who may be described as an eminent and successful British sculptor.

Why is this? Why is sculpture neglected? Why is it an art without an audience?

There are three reasons, I submit, which help to explain the neglect of modern sculpture: first, its lack of imagination; second, its cost, and third, the indifference shown to its proper display by academies, exhibitions and corporations.

The lack of imagination of most sculpture may be noted by anyone who cares to take a walk through any city or town in England or America. It is not enough to produce an effigy of an honored citizen either standing, or sitting upon a horse. What do such monuments do for anybody? Nothing, unless the monument happens to be the work of a great genius, such as Donatello's "Gattamelata," or Verrochio's "Colleone." Street sculpture should bring to the passers-by, with a thrill, the ideas or the ideals that the personage stood for. This requires imagination, a feeling for history, and a picturesque attitude of mind. Few modern sculptors possess these gifts. Good technique is not enough. Sculptors should be something of hero-worshipers, with the attitude of, say, Carlyle toward their subjects. And (it is hard to say this), they should refuse a commission if they are not in sympathy with the man, woman or cause they are invited to commemorate.

A street monument should be a stimulus. It should raise the spirits of the passer-by, touch his imagination, and move him to emulation, or to pity and sympathy, or to interest.

Let the reader, familiar with London and New York, take a sculpture walk and note the great number of monuments that mean nothing to him. Happily there are exceptions. In New York I never pass the "Sherman," and the "Farragut" by Saint Gaudens without a feeling of exaltation; or in London, Rodin's "Burghers of Calais," Gilbert's "Piccadilly Fountain" (spoilt by the site), or Frampton's "Nurse Cavell." Some dislike this; but to me it is a work that I never tire of regarding. I do not want to look a second time at the statue of "Florence Nightingale," a mere effigy of this admirable woman as she looked in life; but I never weary of studying the symbolism of the "Nurse Cavell" monument. I have noticed in passing it that there is always a small audience—even two or three—who stop and wonder what it all means. Well, wonder is good!

The reason why most street sculpture is neglected, an art without an audience, is simply because sculptors are unable to, or are afraid to use their imaginations. They are tied to earth by the arid teaching of 'the schools which focus on technique, that is on art divorced from life, paying little attention to the decorative qualities that street sculpture should possess, and the necessity of studying the environment of a work, and its relation to the surrounding buildings. Everybody in authority seems stupid in art matters. Houdon's charming "Washington" facing Trafalgar Square, looks less important than the lamp-posts. It should be indoors. And the replica of the fine "Lincoln" by Saint Gaudens, which stands in a grass plot in Parliament Square, Westminster, would you believe it, has been erected without the circular stone exedra that gives to the famous original at Chicago such distinction. I wonder if a minister of fine arts would be able to prevent such stupidity.

Then as to cost—a serious item. The cost of producing a plaster cast from the clay model is considerable, and the carving of it in marble or the casting of it in bronze is so great, that I sometimes wonder why any artist embarks upon the career of sculptor unless he has a private income, and a balance at his bank. But young men, and young women, who see things plastically, and are eager to be shaping and carving, plunge boldly and bravely into this "art without an audience."

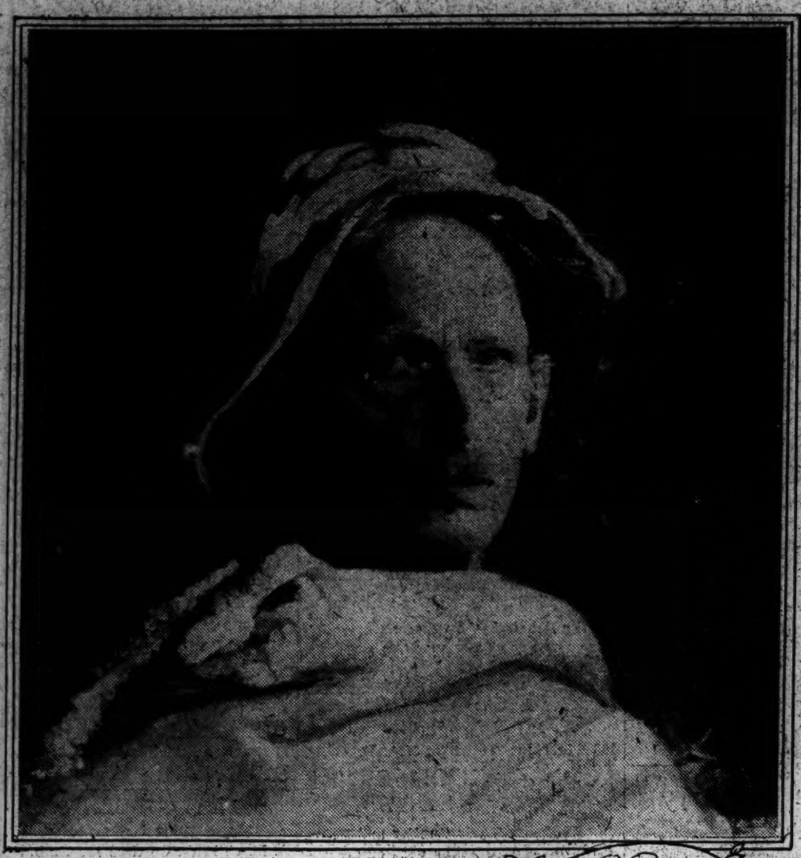
Now for the third reason—the indifference shown by academies, exhibitions and corporations to the proper presentation of sculpture. One would have thought that, considering the cost and toil of production, sculptors would be given special advantages for the presentation of their work. On the contrary the sculpture rooms at the Royal Academy, small and crowded, are an insult to those who are practicing this ancient and once honored art. How can the public be expected to be interested in sculpture if those who have the disposition of the year's production treat it so cavalierly. Nothing can be done with the sculpture rooms of the Royal Academy as they now exist. They cannot be extended, but if ever the Palace of the Arts (it has been proposed) is erected in the Green Park there will be terraces, colonnades, and garden walks for sculpture which will give to this neglected art the distinction and honor it deserves.

How different it is in France. There sculpture flourishes because at the Salon it is treated as a living member of the national life. Who can ever forget his first visit to the vast sculpture garden at the Paris Salon wherein one can spend a day wandering among the figures and groups. Or who forgets the first visit to the Luxembourg Gardens where sculpture is treated as a decorative feature of this pleasure park. It is a cheering sight to see a French family, after their luncheon, visiting the sculpture figures and groups, papa explaining, all admiring, and treating the art as a happy episode of their holiday.

The French sculptors, being encouraged, use their imaginations, and although the result is somewhat flamboyant and melodramatic, yet even such excess of exuberance is better than the dull level that usually obtains in England and America.

Why should not Hyde Park and Central Park minister to sculpture in the delightful way of the Luxembourg Gardens and other public places in Paris? But before that is done one thing is necessary—that is first to clear Hyde Park and Central Park of almost all the statues that the imperfect taste of past days thoughtlessly and foolishly erected, thinking that these statues were works of art.

Q. R.



Abbott H. Thayer's Work
Upper Left—Self Portrait
Upper Right—Ideal Head
Center—Cornish Headlands, St. Ives

Photographs Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Abbott H. Thayer Memorial Exhibit Opens in New York

New York, March 18
Special Correspondence

AFTER months of preparation, a memorial loan exhibition of about 70 paintings and drawings by Abbott H. Thayer is ready in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There will be a card reception for members and friends on Monday. The public will have access on Tuesday, and in ensuing weeks through the spring acquaintance should ripen into general admiration, for Thayer is to be ranked among the great Americans in art.

It was his own diffidence that kept him a comparative stranger to the public through years of activity when artists bowed to his leadership. His rare ability to fashion mass or rounded effects on flat surfaces raised him long ago to a pedestal as a painter's painter. In that eminence he was the peer of Whistler, Sargent and Eakins, who were more prolific than he but not more impressive. The artist estimate was registered as recently as 1915, when "Winged Figure," a painting sent by him in that year to the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design won the Saltus medal, the most cherished prize within the gift of the academy, given for the best work in the exhibition, in painting or sculpture, irrespective of nationality, age or sex, and awarded solely for merit as a work of art. His canvas pictured a woman in stately, classic pose, and the verdict of the jury was sustained by general acclaim.

Embodiment of Idealism

It was not an uncommon production from that source, for much of the output of the Thayer studio was of the same high quality; nor did the element of brilliancy, to which public taste was then inclining, enter into it. It made singular appeal as a capable embodiment of idealism, and thus stood apart, if not aloof, among hundreds of offerings for the occasion. Artist judges bestowed honors upon Thayer wherever he chose to send his pictures. He carried off choice prizes in other big national and international affairs as easily as in New York, through his genius in presenting in simple and unaffected form conceptions to which all artists aspire and few attain.

It has been said of Abbott Thayer that he was born too soon or too late; too soon because art producers were not ready in his active years for emancipation from the platitudes of the Victorian period; too late because he might have been forced into the procession of emergence led by Cézanne. This is not a just estimate of him. He ignored the Victorian examples, except perhaps to steer clear of them, and there was as little as possible in common between himself and the French modernist school. Whatever he did made for beauty, and that is not true of Cézanne or his following, however convincing or satisfying the French work may be. There is no need to invoke regret over his opportunities or performances.

His Abstract Drawings

As he was preeminently an artist's man, those who know how to get the most benefit from the exhibition will study with special intentness the drawings that are hung with the paintings. Thayer adhered to the old practice, much abused in later times, of making drawings for the intimacies of his studio, where he experimented with projects that were more likely than not to be merely suggestive; projects that noted the working of a fancy that had not become definite but might evolve into worthy permanent form; as if a man were talking to himself or to those in closest sympathy with him. His drawings may be likened to confidences freely exchanged within the family, not to be carried outside at the time of utterance but which, as with letters and secret archives, furnish later enlightenment for the records.

Examples of drawings now to be shown present Thayer as a student of so-called abstractions in art. One of his individuality could not have kept his impulses within academic bounds, though wishing to observe conventions in public. Tendencies to soar, restrained in public, are here manifest, creating a fair presumption that he had worked out quietly problems that long afterward were advanced as original by others, and that no one in the school of art abstractions could teach him anything. It is quite probable that some of the power of his production, outwardly seeming most frank and straightforward, was derived from strictly private tests in abstractions, of which he made use and said nothing. Thus, as if intuitively, but really as the fruit of careful study, he was able to perform things which looked easy and natural when finished but which no one else had thought to do. Unsparing pains without apparent effort enabled his genius to go far toward the production of art that conceals art.

Except for a view of Monadnock Mountain in southern New Hampshire, at whose base Thayer had a summer studio-home, and a canvas of Cornish headlands, the work to be shown is of portrait or figure subjects. Monadnock's fine bulk stands out majestically in its present company, although the undulations of forest growth in the lower reaches elude the camera. In Cornwall, atmosphere and scenic markings were much more favorable for reproduction.

The figure subjects might have been painted in the New Hampshire home or the Boston studio, demanding light rather than environment in their execution. The list of lenders for the memorial comprises the Thayer family, Wellesley College, John Gellatly, the Worcester Art Museum, Louis Kane, John G. Mathewson, William James, Mrs. E. M. Whiting, Miss Ellen J. Stone and Charles Lansing Baldwin.

Harmony of Aesthetic Theory Marks Talks by Art Leaders

IN THESE remarkable days of liberal thinking, whether applied to the technique of life or of art, it is both interesting and comforting to discover that the real thinkers of the art world still preserve their balance. The rabid moderns may scoff at the use of so conventional a term; they may claim that the old fundamentals of art are mere traditions, cobweb structures of superstition! A dash of color, a bold distortion, and they vanish into that bogieland from whence they came! Unfortunately for such a theory, however, those who still prefer fact are working steadily and sanely along less sensational, though more livable and satisfying avenues of artistic progress.

Much food for thought has recently been provided by the series of art forums held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Art Alliance. The speakers have been men who differ widely in their ideals and opinions, from the Renaissance attitude of George de Forest Brush to the near-communism of that virile modernist, Robert Henri. Yet, though so widely separated in methods and ideas, they all believe fundamentally in education, idealism, and sound workmanship.

The Part and the Whole

Mr. Brush's arraignment of modern industrialism is no less his arraignment of modern art, which he repudiates entirely: "The modern principle upon which our lives are based is that of division of labor—one man assigned to make a single part, another man another part, and so on, indefinitely. But the man who makes the part has no interest in the creation of the whole. As for the modernists—they would rather experiment than read, and that is always a sad state of affairs."

It is amusing to find Robert Henri, the stanch adherent of much that is modern in art, giving voice to an almost identical theory, though changed in its phraseology: "First we must change our universities. They must offer means for self-education and stop imposing education. We might buy all the pictures in Europe and transport them to America, and still not have artistic consciousness."

Idealism is innate; neither art nor artist can live without it. In it lies the first impulse toward artistic creation, and, when adequately supported by fundamental craftsmanship, it provides the active stimulus for achievement.

Methods, Apart from Ideas

The ultimate success of the moderns who, in many respects are imitators rather than initiators, lies in their power of penetration and not in their own power to create. They are feeling for methods rather than for ideas—a formative condition of artistic growth, but one which can only contribute toward and never, in itself, achieve complete fruition. Their theories of color and of plasticity, however, have given intelligent stimulus to the more level-headed masters of modern art, those who, while adhering to that which is best in the art of the past, are receptive to new ideas of craftsmanship.

The work of Lorado Taft is modern in spirit. His epic "Fountain of Time" in Chicago is tremendous both in size and scope of symbolism. "The conception was inspired by a couplet from Austin Dobson," said Mr. Taft:

"Time goes," you say. Ah no!
Alas! Time stays: we go!

And so Time is represented as fixed, eternal, watching the procession of ephemeral humanity.

Lorado Taft

"I am now planning a 'Fountain of Creation,'" Mr. Taft continued, "as an opposite for the existing fountain. It is to be based upon the old Greek legend, comparable to our story of the flood, in which the new creation is born from stones cast over the shoulder. My idea is to show the hatching of new life from the inert stone, a symbol of society, and gradually of the solidarity of that society in its progression from savagery to something better. It will give opportunity for something weird and strange."

The last few words have a familiar ring; they might have been uttered by the most modernistic of the moderns. Yet, as a sculptor, Mr. Taft fails to find any inspiration or sign of progress in certain modern developments, so-called through courtesy rather than in fact. "I view with alarm," he said, "this archaistic movement in modern sculpture. It hails from Rome, of course, where the students pick it up, but it is difficult for an old timer like myself to comprehend, even though I am forced to admit that it has helped workmanship by virtue of its precision. But even so, it tends to make American art imitative. Then there is that other tendency toward realism—toward the selection of the sordid and commonplace as subject matter. I don't see any use in mere realism in art. I crave an ideal. Sculpture is a costly art, and it should be used only for those things in which we believe. There is too much work involved to make it worth while to do mere reproductions."

Emphasis on Workmanship

Once more the emphasis is placed upon workmanship. First, the ability to create, and then a subject worthy of that ability.

Thus, also, Howard Giles, a disciple and teacher of the Jay Hambidge theory of dynamic symmetry, in his lecture to the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts: "At present we are upset by the terrible lack of a sense of beauty in our present-day art. The artist must be a builder, always building, always creating." According to Mr. Giles, however, the modern theorist is striving toward an understanding of something which he feels but does not know how to express.

Mr. Giles' analysis of the situation throws interesting light upon it: "Symmetry is proportion—the part in its relation to the whole. There are two great forces at conflict in the world—growth and gravity. Hence, the forms used by the cubists. In a measure, they are on the right road, as they follow geometric shapes. The word 'dynamic' is illustrative of the old Greek premise that there is no such thing as 'being,' everything is 'becoming.' And so they have given us a simple progression of root rectangles which are comparable to the sculptor's armature, and of great assistance to workers in crafts and the fine arts.

"The modernists are taking this up with avidity, realizing that they have been reacting to the principles without knowing them. But only by going right to nature can we understand her laws) Desire for creation means intent, and must be schematic. It must be placed in an area or it becomes little more than a photograph. The backbone of art is formalization, not realism. Art is not nature, but must be based on nature."

And in closing, Mr. Giles quoted a significant passage from Claude Bragdon: "Art is the concrete presentment in space of the soul of the people.... Before any great art can arise in the modern world, the soul must be roused."

"Art and Technique Are One"

Curiously similar are the words of Timothy Cole, veteran American engraver, in lecturing before the Philadelphia Print Club: "The spiritual is founded upon the natural. A thing of beauty is a joy forever only when it expresses life. Art and technique are inconceivable as entities. One who has no interest in technique has no interest in art, for intuition, expression, fancy, and technique all coalesce in art. But the artist must ride his beast and not be ridden by it."

And again, a contemporary experimenter in pigment has voiced the same idea. Hugh H. Breckenridge, a painter of recognized ability, yet one who has taken an active interest in modernist theories of color, and who is adapting them gradually to his own use, gives fair warning to those who would follow the will-o'-the wisp of modernism without the maturity of artistic intelligence. "The adventure of painting is first an urge, superinduced by one's reaction to nature. But the final expression of that urge is an intellectual performance. One without the other won't get you anywhere. You can't have too much of both, although you can have too much of either, when the balance between them is destroyed. It isn't the method that inspires the production, it is the method which enables the production to take place."

Fundamentals Are Undisturbed

Apparently, the dual character of art would seem to be as firmly entrenched as the Time of Mr. Taft's fountain. However much the petty revolutions of the moment ruffle the surface, the fundamentals of art remain below the line of penetration. There are fads in art as in any other form of human thought and activity. And fads have, occasionally, through the force of their exaggeration, opened the eyes of the artist to truths which might otherwise have remained obscure for generations. Fads may bring light and life in their train, but their influence is indirect, and penetrates through its contact with the imagination of an alert intelligence and not, as many believe, through the crayon scribblings of a child, or the undernourished efforts of those equally immature courtesans of mushroom fame. It is reassuring to feel that the seasoned minds of contemporary art, whether inclined toward the old school or the new, stand united in their belief, that achievement in art must be based upon the twofold principle of vision to create and ability to execute—upon the mind and the soul of the artist.

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THE HOME FORUM

Colorings in the Southwest

THE grazing lands of Texas changed gradually from green to gray and yellow-brown. Sand drifted into the train windows. The November sun grew warmer. There was no abrupt transition, but an increasing tawniness, a subtle, remote and imperturbable vastness as the plains of New Mexico spread out beside the track. There were varied blendings of color, the perpetual tans and oranges and browns and gray-greens, with a growing diffusion of mauves and purples, seldom sharply contrasted but gently merged gradings and similitudes.

It is by this calm monotony of restraint that the plains impress you with a sense of their dominant and impersonal immensity. Gently, on the whole, the tablelands rise, the hills appear. Gently, but always with the most poignant ease, the plains sweep on and on. At times not a variation of any note appears in the level, gray-yellow of the plains. Then a hill range creeps into the horizon, bluish purple with the diffusion of high-keyed yellow or orange. It rests the eye, satisfies the groping attention.

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In the great level places there is a calm, resolute monotony of scene. Gray-green wiry grasses, spiny cactus, vast, eye-straining horizons. Against the southwest sky, which seems to be the destination of the dusty, gritty train, creeps a low outline of mountains, too regular for cloud banks, yet high and dim and superbly harmonized with sky and plain. Not a tree, not a stream, not a genuine, confessed break in the stretching tablelands.

Sometimes a drove of cattle appear, so remote that they look like a flock of crows. Sometimes the faint, high cheeping of birds, vaguely present in the clear air, but mostly the calm silence, with the beaming sun, the pale turquoise sky and the faint rasping of dust-laden wind through the cactus spines. A few scattered shacks dot the plains with unrelieved prominence. Not a cloud appears except the fluttering smoke column from the engine. One grows interested in searching the landscape for signs of life. A sprinkling of dry yellow blossoms, a thin buzzing of insects, but perpetually the clear sky, the gray-brown and the faint rasping of wind through the cactus spines. The vastness grows upon one with a kind of awful composure, a suppressed intensity, a knowing nonchalance.

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Now and then a jack rabbit canters through the cactus clumps, now and then a fat little prairie dog stands erect beside his home or whisks speedily out of sight. But the signs of animal life are rare and quite unbelievably diverting. Somebody across the aisle spies a jack rabbit and calls every one's attention to it, in a spirit of enforced neighborliness. The train creeps into the manner of the people you meet at the tiny stations where the train halts for dinner or lunch. A little of nature's slow patience, her leisurely indifference, seems to possess the plainsmen. There is curiosity and interest behind this mask, but not the jerky alertness of the easterner. Instead there is an air of wise tolerance, a leisurely poise, that is peculiarly appropriate in the setting.

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When the melodrama of mountains and cañon does appear it comes with telling power. Not escaping the reddish tan and greenish purple color scheme, but emphasizing it with daring intensity, the Grand Cañon appears like a gigantic emotional climax on the restrained background of the plains. For all the level monotony there is the clash of cliffs and gorges, the multiplied intricacy of terraced rock, of upturned strata, of dizzy height and depth and flaming color. Then beyond the cañon the desert grows hotter and drier and sandier and more dazzling. Only the cacti grotesquely mark the barren stretches. Even these disappear in places and the sand lies burning beneath a blue-white sky. In the distance, and especially toward evening, the mountains, the yellow sands and the crouching mesas take on exquisite shades of rose, lavender, salmon, turquoise, sea-green—indescribable tints and combinations, all shot through with the glowing brilliance of the high, sun-filled sky.

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As the train swings on the sun's glow fades from the plains and the mountains and the sweeping sky-line; dusk creeps swiftly out of the sand dunes, and still the brown desert swims backward under the yellow, low-hung stars. There is the awe of brooding vastness either at dawn or midnight, or in the white, staring calm of a desert noon.

The French Peasants' Supper Dance

The family consisted of a gray-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law and their several wives, and a joyous genealogy. They were all sitting down together to their lentil soup; a large wheaten loaf was in the middle of the table. . . . The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful cordiality would have had me sit down at the table; my heart was set down the moment I entered the room, so I sat down at once like a son of the family; and to invest myself in the character as speedily as I could, I instantly borrowed the man's knife, and taking up the loaf cut myself a hearty luncheon; and as I did it I saw a testimony in every eye, not only of an honest welcome, but of a welcome mixed with thanks, that I had not seemed to doubt it. . . .

When supper was over, the old man gave a knock on the table with the haft of his knife, to bid them prepare for the dance. The moment the signal was given, the women and girls all ran together into a back apartment to tie up their hair, and the young men to the door to wash their faces and change their sabots; and in three minutes everybody was ready, upon a little esplanade in front of the house, to begin. The old man and his wife came out at last, and placing me betwixt them, sat down upon a sofa of turf before the door. He had, some fifty years ago, been no mean performer upon the vielle, and at the age he was then of, touched it well enough for the purpose. His wife sang now and then a little to the tune, then intermitted, and joined her old man again as their children and grandchildren danced before them.—Sterne.

Marken Children

"The children were simply perfect, dressed something like their elders in miniature; but with rather a confusion of ideas with regard to distinction of sex. There would be a small mite with long fair hair well over its eyes, and a frock; that would be a boy; there would be another mite with fair hair and baggy breeches; that would be a girl. Then at a certain age they got changed back again, but all and sundry were spotless, clean and well behaved. We somehow made friends with the children from the very first. By that particular instinct by which kind Mother Nature protects them, they have a keen eye for those who love them.—G. Boughton, in "An Artist in Holland."

"Sunset," From the Wood Block Print by Birger Sandzen

Books in the Daily Press

The literary critics, when gathered together (and also when sullenly separated by adverse reviews of each others' works), hardly ever agree about anything, and never about literature. Yet today, over one topic, they all droop in concert. . . . Their time is up. They are passing. They have no part in this new world. Dust to dust is being pronounced over literary critics, and over new books for the cultured. At last the critics can be in accord. The dirt and the noise made by gun wheels moving about rapidly in their work of reconstructing liberty and restoring law, the opacity to culture of the profiteers and others who are able to compete successfully in the new time made possible for us by heroes, but who are unable to distinguish books from bunkum (and never try) . . . convince us that now, in the words of Bernard Shaw, we may "save our breath to cool our porridge—if we can get any." We rather think we shall not get any. . . .

Outsiders are deceived by a large, slow, confident assurance as to "what the public wants." It is very amusing. . . . It does not occur to them that the many publishing houses, the free libraries, and the bookshops, which are almost as numerous as picture palaces, are certainly indicative of an unsatisfied hunger of the mind that must be fairly common. They therefore give the space once apportioned to books to pictures about those new cinema stars who left their perambulators only last week, and to recipes for making the most of potato peelings; and then go home to Tooting to add to their acute knowledge of a living world while dozing in the last train.

What really is the matter with so much of the stuff written about books is that it is dull. That is not the fault of the subject. But the newspapers, or most of them, after treating books as if they were of no account. . . have now decided that the public "does not want to hear about books." They are wrong. The industrial districts are showing a great and growing interest in some departments of letters, and even the middle classes may be not more illiterate than the industrial classes, though they show less curiosity and enterprise. There is no reason why daily book reviews should not be made one of the most attractive features of the daily press. It only needs the right men to do it. . . . But books must be given as news of the life of the community, as important as labor conferences, the activities of third-rate politicians, strikes, and the price of bread.—H. M. T. in The Nation, London.

Like fire
The lit dews lightened on the leaves, as higher
Night's heart beat on toward midnight. Far and fain
Somewhere the soft rush of rejoicing rain
Solaced the darkness, and from steep to steep
Of heaven they saw the sweet sheet lighting leap
And laugh its heart out in a thousand smiles,
When the clear sea for miles on glimmering miles
Burned as though dawn were strewn abroad astray,
Or, showering out of heaven, all heaven's array
Had paven instead the waters.
—Swinburne.

IN NOTING that Birger Sandzen leads a double life it should at once be explained that both of his entities are wholly to his credit. By profession he is a teacher, and that sedate calling has occupied him for some years in the chair of languages and the literature of art in Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas. In vacations he has been tramping the Far West and reawakening in himself the adventurous impulses of his Viking ancestry; carrying with him a compact artist's kit and saturating himself with the grandeur, the solitudes, the silences and the sumptuous coloring of that favored land. Back in a homestead in Graham County, Kansas, he has transcribed his enthusiasms, applying himself with impartial zeal and relish to canvas, to paper and to wood-carving blocks.

For some years he produced for mere joy of it. Now and then he sent paintings and prints to the general store in Lindsborg, where the townsfolk and farmers as they came in with their crops looked them over but rarely went further than to say pleasant things of them. There were several in the exhibition line in neighboring counties, with much the same result until someone connected with the Scandinavian Foundation came along and called the attention of that body to the professor. A few samples of his work which were brought here and sprinkled in mixed exhibitions led finally, in the present season, to a foundation movement for a one-man Sandzen show, and that occasion achieved for him a real artistic success.

He burst upon the season like a meteor, with a display of oils, water colors and prints such as had never before come out of the west. His hangings filled three galleries at Babcock's and there was not a hackneyed subject among them. The public found him equally forceful in whatever medium he touched. In presenting a picture of a wooded slump, or even of a single tree rooted seemingly in solid rock, he unfolded to the beholder by suggestion the might of the mountains, a horizon of sky-piercing peaks and canyon depths glorified in color. No American painter had ever brought back any such impressions, probably never having felt them as did this son of the Vikings. He must really have seen what he reports, for he makes others see them. A tour of the galleries was like a travel study through Arizona, New Mexico, the Grand Canyon, the Sierras, the Pacific coast and back to Manitou, where the garden of the gods held him for a protracted visit.

Mr. Sandzen's art was not wholly of his own making. In his youth he studied with Zorn and Bergh in the Art Students' League of Stockholm, and then he took a course in Paris. Since 1871 the west has claimed him, most of the time as a staid pedagogue. The fires that must have burned within him during the long teaching years are at last in full flame, and his art "arrival" may be confidently proclaimed.

The Stevensons at Skerryvore

BOTH the wanderers were filled with inexpressible joy at the prospect of living under their own rooftree, and at once plunged with ardor into the business of furnishing and gardening. The first thing was to change the name of the place to Skerryvore, in honour of the best known of the lighthouses built by the Stevenson family, the name being partly suggested by the fact that a distant view of the sea was to be had from the upper windows.

Skerryvore was a pleasant, ivy-covered brick cottage, surrounded by a half-acre of garden, which has been so delightfully described by William Archer in the Critic of November 5, 1887, that one can do no better than quote his words:

"Though only a few paces from the public road, it is thoroughly secluded. Its front faces southward (away from the road) and overlooks a lawn,

Where still the esculents abound.'
'Linnet haunted garden ground,

"The demesne extends over the edge and almost to the bottom of the Chine; and here, amid laurel and rhododendron, broom and gorse, the garden merges into a network of paths and stairways, with tempting seats and unexpected arbors at every turn. This seductive little labyrinth is of Mrs. Stevenson's own designing. She makes the whole garden her special charge and delight, but this particular corner of it is as a kingdom conquered, where to reign. . . . Her personality, no less than her husband's, impresses itself potently on all who have the good fortune to be welcomed at Skerryvore."

Writing to her mother-in-law from Bournemouth, she says:

"I have just been going the rounds of my garden, and have brought in as a sentimental reminder of you, the first marguerite, which I will enclose in this letter. The weather is like paradise, the sun is shining, the birds are singing, and Louis is walking up and down in front of the house with a red umbrella over his head, enjoying the day. . . ."

The morning after her husband had the dream that suggested "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" he came with a radiant countenance to show his work to his wife, saying it was the best thing he had ever done. She read it and thought it was the worst, and thereupon fell into a state of deep gloom, for she couldn't let it go, and yet it seemed cruel to tell him so. At last by his request and according to their custom, she put her objections to it as it then stood, in writing, complaining that he had treated it simply as a story, whereas it was in reality an allegory. After reading her paper and seeing the justice of her criticism, with characteristic impulsiveness he immediately burned his first draft and rewrote it from a different point of view. She was appalled when he burned it, for she had only wanted him to change it, but he was afraid of being influenced by the first writing and preferred to start anew, with a clean slate.

Their discussions over the work were sometimes hot and protracted, for neither was disposed to yield without a struggle. . . . In this battle of wits they both found intense enjoyment, and it was, in fact, an intellectual comradeship that few writers have been fortunate enough to enjoy in their own households. . . .

But of all the guests that came to Skerryvore, the best loved and most welcome was Mrs. Stevenson's fellow countryman, Henry James, who often ran down to see them. In the house was a certain large blue chair in which he liked to sit. It was called the "Henry James chair," and no one else was allowed to use it. It was to him that Louis Stevenson wrote the poem called "Who Comes To-Night?" Speaking of their first meeting, Mrs. Stevenson wrote to her mother-in-law: "We have had a very pleasant visitor. One evening a card was handed in with 'Henry James' upon it. He spent that evening, asked to come again the next night, arriving almost before we had got done with dinner, and staying as late as he thought he might, and asking to come the next evening, which is tonight. I call that very flattering. I had always been told that he was the type of an Englishman, but, except that he looks like the Prince of Wales, I call him the type of an American. He is gentle, amiable, and soothing." . . .

Long afterwards, when Mr. James was in America for his first visit in many years, he went to see Mrs. Stevenson in her San Francisco house. He had come up from the southern part of the State, and was so enchanted with the sights along the way—the flowery hill-slopes and green ferny canyons—that for the first time he was almost persuaded to abandon his adopted home and come to live among the orange groves of California. "When I come to dinner," said he, "please have a large dish of California oranges on the table if you have nothing else."

Despite a certain stiffness of manner and speech, he was a man of kindly heart and simple, unworldly nature. After the first ice was broken, the most intellectual person might prattle away to him at ease, for his sympathies were of the broadest.—Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez, in "The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson."

Sound Optimism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible contains a vast number of statements, promises, and prophecies of a state of blessedness to attend him who accepts and practices its teachings. To him who will order his ways in accordance with the spirit and letter of its precepts, it promises health, abundance, holiness, peace, salvation, and life eternal. What more, it may well be asked, could be promised? No better example of the perfect promise is found in all sacred writings than that contained in the ninety-first psalm. What more complete assurance by the all-loving Father of safety and protection and well-being could language convey to him who knows his abiding place to be in the secret place, the divine Mind, God, than is found in the joyful cadences of this exhilarating song of David?

What greater assurance could Christ Jesus have given than he gave, not alone to his immediate followers, but to those who throughout all time should accept his words and keep his commandments? "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live"; "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"; "All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive"; these and many other equally explicit promises from the lips of the Nazarene convey a degree of assurance that should convince even a doubting Thomas. Yet, strange to say, mankind had almost lost sight of these sacred promises of Scripture, or at least of their practical nature, until the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy revealed them to the world in the fullness of their meaning, accompanied by proof of the possibility of their fulfillment through actual demonstration.

It was commonly held, prior to the discovery of God as Principle and of divine law and its operation, that no longer were the precepts of Christ Jesus of practical application in the round of human experience. They were thought to be far too idealistic to be of use in so matter-of-fact a world. To the mariner on the sea of life, storm-tossed, perhaps heartsick, weary, fearful of the future, beholding only the lowering clouds and tempestuous waves, the Christ-message, "It is I; be not afraid," as interpreted in Christian Science, comes as an angel of light. One stanza in Mrs. Eddy's beautiful poem "Christ My Refuge" (Poems, p. 12) reads:

And o'er earth's troubled, angry sea
I see Christ walk,
And come to me, and tenderly,
Divinely talk.

This coming of the Christ, the truth about God and His complete universe, to human thought reassures, redeems and heals. The constricting fears of the present, the paralyzing uncertainty as to the future, give way to calm and confidence. This attitude of peace and assurance is based upon the demonstrable understanding of divine Principle, which makes it available to meet mankind's every need of whatsoever name. If the need be for better health, it is acquired through gaining a spiritual understanding of health,—of what well-being truly is; if sorrow is to be overcome, it is learned that the real man has never been separated from infinite good, the never-failing supply of every child of God; if it be sinful habits that have to be met, they fall away as their falsity is understood, since they bear no relation to reality or the facts of God's creation, hence have no place in His perfect universe of Spirit. If the belief be of lack, it likewise is overcome by the knowledge of substance as Spirit, infinite and perfect, reflected to man constantly and eternally. These, and all other discordant conditions which seem to beset mankind, are found possible of healing through the ministry of the redemptive Christ.

Is it any wonder, then, that with those who have proved to some extent for themselves evil to be unreal and good real, the outward expression changes as the promise becomes an actuality? The fear and doubt which so long have encompassed and restricted men are giving place to the profound confidence that never has evil come nigh, and that it never can, so long as Truth guards the portals of thought, admitting only that which bears its own waymarks. In place of sadness, stress, and worry, sound optimism shines forth, a guaranty of joy and spiritual security. As Jesus assured the woman at the well of Sychar, "We know what we worship," so Christian Scientists are not in doubt about the character of God and the method of His worship. Therefore, they are constantly fed with the bread of spiritual refreshment. Learning that the wilderness of evil which seemed so real to material sense has, after all, no actuality and no control over mortals beyond the degree of their own submission to it, the highway is prepared for our Lord, for the advent of the healing Christ. Christian Science is teaching that all the Bible promises are true, and that, with the gaining of spiritual understanding, by no slightest moiety are they impossible of demonstration. On page 232 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Security for the claims of harmonious and eternal being is found only in divine Science;" and she further states, "In our age Christianity is again demonstrating the power of divine Principle, as it did over nineteen hundred years ago, by healing the sick and triumphing over death." Christian Science is pointing the way for obtaining the harmonious sense of being here and now; hence, the well-grounded optimism of its students, unshakable through any claims of evil.

Shipping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charters for north of Hatteras for the ships
To steam from islands in the oranged South,
For where a sunny tide forever lips
The coral off some tropic river mouth.

A Spanish bark in from the hot Levant.
A leisured stranger in the fevered West;
A Boston clipper out where topmasts slant,
Or washing through a Channel rain to Brest.

A coal stained freighter rolling from the Tyne,
Bound for Madeira or the blue Azores;
While on the sunset flood that gleams like wine,
A liner slips past bleak unfriendly shores.

Mast forests on the Mersey's misty way,
Dim rainy roadsteads and the curling foam
On forging prows, these mark the brave essay
Since man first ventured from his sea-girt home.
—Thomas J. Murray.

The fame that a man wins himself is best:
That he may call his own.—Middleton.

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WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Austrian Debt, and Others

THE readiness with which the United States Senate passed by unanimous vote Senator Lodge's resolution extending for twenty-five years the time of payment by Austria of the loan made by the United States offers a happy augury for a wiser consideration of the general subject of public debts. It is, of course, a fact that if the loan had not been extended Austria could not have paid it. But this, none the less, makes the action of the Senate a wise and a helpful one to the debtor nation, for by thus releasing the prior claim of the United States, Austria is enabled to go into the money market and raise a new foreign loan for the relief of the starving women and children of that country. Assertion is made, doubtless with authority, that other creditors of Austria are willing to set aside their claims for a similar purpose and only await the action of the United States in order to do so.

In urging this action upon the Senate, Mr. Lodge laid great stress upon the charitable purpose of the act. The sufferings of a starving populace were cited as a reason for this beneficent legislation. Senator Williams of Mississippi, in advocating the passage of the resolution, declared, "If I had my way about it I would wipe this Austrian debt off the books altogether." But Senator Williams, too, was actuated mainly by the laudable motives of the philanthropist. Indeed the whole tenor of the senatorial debate indicated that the economic phase of the question received but slight consideration, while the pitiful and moving need of the people of Austria furnished its animating cause.

Beyond a doubt, the sufferings of the masses of the people in Austria outdo in cruelty today those of any other great body of foreign peoples unless possibly those under the government of the Russian Soviets. In Austria the suffering results directly from political and economic conditions. It is not a famine which has brought hunger upon the land, but the dire distress is rather the unavoidable result of an effort to interfere with the normal conduct of trade and commerce following the breaking up of a great state into a multitude of small nations under the plea of establishing the theory of self-determination. Austria, in brief, has been robbed alike of the territory from which it drew its food supplies, and the territory into which it sent its manufactured products. It has become a country of great cities with no hinterland from which to draw their support. And it is a matter of more than ordinary doubt whether the brief immunity from financial pressure which will result from this legislation is going to give sufficient time for a rehabilitation of Austrian trade and industrial conditions. Not without a general economic conference of the allied nations responsible for the condition now existing can the situation be corrected.

And yet, if purely philanthropic considerations have led the Senate without a single dissenting vote and with a celerity almost unparalleled in the history of that body to relinquish for a period of a quarter of a century the claims of the United States against this one nation, does it not offer some prospect that economic considerations may yet lead the Senate to recognize the unwisdom of pressing financial claims against other nations not, indeed, in such deep distress as Austria, but still confronted with commercial distress, financial anarchy, and impending bankruptcy?

Today personal opinion among eminent public men of Washington is almost a unit in support of the proposition that the claims of the United States against its former allies ought not morally to be pressed, and cannot be satisfied without grave economic loss to the country. But the personal opinions of public men and their publicly expressed opinions differ widely. There are few who are as frank as Mr. Hoover in declaring for the enlightenment of the whole nation their conviction that these debts cannot be collected without disaster to the United States as well as to the nations which shall be compelled to pay them. But it is fair to believe that utterances such as his, and occurrences such as that of the postponement of the Austrian claims by the Senate will in time bring the public expressions and the official acts of public men more nearly into consonance with their very generally expressed private convictions on this subject.

Argentina Astir With Politics

LATIN-AMERICAN politics of the better kind is asserting itself in Argentina, where an election for President is to take place a few weeks hence. The change in leadership, which involves the replacing of President Irigoyen at the expiration of his six-year term, is not expected to affect the Radical Party, now in control, for neither the Conservatives nor the Socialists appear able to command a sufficiently large following to wrest control from the other. But in spite of the fact that President Irigoyen has held the whip, and may be expected to somewhat influence the choice of his successor, it is quite possible that the economic condition of the country during the present régime may arouse public opinion to a greater extent than if it were merely a matter of political domination.

The Radical Party is by no means unaware of its own shortcomings, and the leaders cannot fail to ask themselves whether there has been much improvement, financially and economically, as contrasted with the Plaza régime, and what that Administration left as a heritage. There can be no doubt that the first term of the Radical Government has been costly as well as haphazard. The intentions may have been good enough. No one questions President Irigoyen's honesty. The attitude of the Argentine Congress may have been such as to have stayed the hand of the Chief Executive.

But wherever lies the blame, observed from the outside and impartially, the following facts stand out: There has been a heavy increase in the floating debt; no budget brought forward by the Irigoyen Administration has been passed by the Congress; foreign interests in Argentina do not think that they have been taken care of as they deserved. Of course, President Irigoyen made it expressly known on taking office that to him Argentina was for the Argentines. The official press has been vociferous in its claim that the Administration's foreign policy was proof positive of the patriotism of the President. Grant that all the world knew how Argentina leaned toward Germany during the war. That was a matter of expediency, is the answer.

The one thing certain is that Argentina's friendliness toward the United States cannot be impaired, whatever may be the result of the presidential election. The campaign is being conducted on lines approved by all civilized nations. At Washington it is fully understood that the leadership of Argentina in South America—and such leadership means no disparagement to other advanced nations in that hemisphere—is essential to the development below Panama. And there has been ample evidence in recent months that when it becomes a question of financial cooperation, the United States is quite ready to accommodate its southern neighbor.

What is hoped of the next administration at Buenos Aires is that it will put into effect some of the most important policies advocated by the present régime, including a proper scale of export taxation. There is no doubt that one of the most severe arraignments of the Irigoyen Party is based on the unwisdom of keeping Argentine wheat above world parity at a time when all the grain-producing nations were liquidating their exportable surplus. As a political mistake, meant, perhaps, to benefit the country itself, but acting as a boomerang, the big losses incurred by holding back the cereals are looked upon as inexcusable.

The war left Argentina, as it left all other countries, with a heavy deficit on its ledger. The reconstructive process, however, is doing its work well, and with a political background representing the majority vote of the country, a new administration should ride in on a wave of confidence and inspire the people to continue faithful to their aspirations and their duties. Because foreign influence is today of less importance than it has been at almost any time in Argentine history, that is no reason why that great South American Republic is not willing and anxious to share the responsibilities that no power can justifiably shirk in this day of needed international fellowship.

The Muscle Shoals Power Project

THE Senate Committee on Agriculture, to which the proposed contract with Henry Ford for the operation of the Muscle Shoals power plant has been referred, has acted wisely in deciding to make a personal investigation of the partially completed works that have cost the United States so many millions of dollars. While Mr. Ford's recognized ability to manage great productive enterprises may justify the enthusiasm with which his offer to undertake the manufacture of nitrates has been approved by the farmers, it is well that in a matter involving the public's interest in one of the great power sources of the country, action should not be taken without full information as to the adequacy of the proposed payment to the people for past expenditures and a 100-year grant of the power rights.

In estimating the value of the lease it must be borne in mind that the trend of expert engineering opinion is strongly favorable to the substitution of the electric motor for the steam engine on all the great railway systems, and with the possibility of a demand for utilization of a large percentage of all the available water power for this purpose, it is evident that the monopoly of these powers should not be parted with too cheaply, or for too long a period. Twenty years from now it may be found economically profitable to pay much higher rates per horsepower than the return provided for in Mr. Ford's contract, and the people of the next generation could rightfully protest against the agreement that made it impossible for them to secure the revenue that altered conditions would give.

The movement for the conservation of the country's great natural resources, begun by Henry George in his book, "Our Land and Land Policy," published in 1875, has taken deep hold on the people of the United States, who realize the stupendous blunder that was made in the past in giving away the national heritage of farm, timber, and mineral lands without regard for the public welfare. Practically the only valuable resources left are the water powers of the great rivers, and all franchises for the use of these powers should be so drawn as to provide for proper annual payments; for regulation of charges by competent authority, and for safeguarding the people's interests by providing for the resumption of ownership at the option of the Government at the end of a certain period. It is true that posterity has done nothing for this generation, yet the future population of the country has rights of which they should not be deprived by grants running into another century.

Restrictions imposed on water-power enterprises should not, in the name of conservation, prevent their legitimate development. When immense amounts of capital are to be employed, conditions should be made that will attract investors. In the Muscle Shoals case it may be found that Mr. Ford will make further concessions that will justify the ratification of his contract, or that other interests will offer still better terms. In any event, the Senate Committee on Agriculture evidently does not intend to take final action without being informed on all phases of the project, and members of the committee have expressed the opinion that there must be no undue haste in disposing of this most valuable property.

Giving Advice to the Farmers

THE American farmers may justly complain that present prices of their staple crops are below the cost of production; that high freight rates, high prices for what they buy, and lack of credits to enable them to avoid selling their produce when the markets are glutted, have brought them to the verge of financial ruin. They may lack coal, fertilizers and money. But of one thing they may be always assured, they will be abundantly supplied with advice as to how they should conduct their industry. If the present depression in agriculture has done nothing else, it has at least shown that there are a million or more profound city thinkers who can tell the farmers just what is the matter with them, and what the remedy is.

Most of the sudden interest taken in the farmers by editors, bankers, and financiers has been aroused by the appearance of the agricultural bloc in Congress. So long as the farmers were content with grumbling over their misfortunes, they attracted little or no attention. When they decided to use their organized strength to secure the enactment by Congress of measures for their relief, and by successive votes showed that they controlled national legislation, the hitherto indifferent interests sat up and began to take notice.

At first the note of comment was pained surprise. Who are these men, who seem determined to follow the wishes of their constituents instead of party orders? Then came denunciation. The farmers were working for that worst of all evils, class legislation. They were destroying the two-party system of government, the foundation of the Republic and the bulwark of its liberties. They were establishing a soviet of the rural interests that would ruin manufactures, commerce, and finance.

When Private John Allen's regiment was running away from a much superior Northern force, some of his comrades turned to snipe at the enemy, but "the only Confederate private" shouted: "Stop it boys! Don't you see it only makes the Yankees madder?" Having found that denunciation of the farmers' bloc only made its members more determined to go ahead in their own way, the professional friends of the farmer have decided that what the farmers really need is good advice. Inserted in the Congressional Record is a letter from one of New York's leading bankers, who took an active part in the movement for "tax reduction" that really meant "tax shifting," suggesting that instead of fighting the farmers by a "business interests bloc," the representatives of these interests should get in touch with the leaders of the farm organizations and advise them as to the kind of laws they should favor.

This effort to help a lot of men who have shown themselves quite capable of formulating their own program will receive respectful consideration, but it is doubtful if it will have any other result. The farmer is tired of advice. He wants immediate relief, and he is determined to have it. If the measures already adopted by Congress, and others now pending, do not accomplish their purpose, further action will be taken. Apparently the farmers cannot be cajoled or intimidated. They know that there is something fundamentally wrong with existing conditions, and they are going to find the remedy and apply it. It now seems that neither the protests of special interests, nor the warnings against the dangers of alleged class legislation, are going to prevent their cooperation on a national scale to put an end to a general condition that has become intolerable.

THE Dutch Parliament has voted to maintain a standing army of "at least 20,000 men" because Belgium refuses to become and remain a neutral state. Holland bases her argument on the fact that Belgium has secured control of vast commercial interests in Luxembourg and made an alliance with France. Did not Belgium have an alliance with Great Britain in 1914? And what have commercial interests got to do with militarism? The Belgians charge that Holland has become a militaristic state "in order to aid the emancipation of Flanders." And so the old jealousies continue to arise in the Cockpit of Europe.

Art Reparations

THE modern world has decreed that a conquering army may not steal works of art, and that a conquered army must return works of art that were obtained on conditions not strictly businesslike. The return, by Germany to Belgium, of portions of the "Adoration of the Lamb," by the brothers Van Eyck, is still fresh in the memory; but it is to be feared that the nations which have not the power to demand the restoration of stolen works do not always recover them. There are antique shops throughout Europe where the horrid words, "Chinese Loot," are displayed over stacks of oriental goods.

There has been some correspondence lately about the pictures that Austria has been obliged to return to Italy. A letter was published, in The Times of London, from a correspondent who referred to the Vienna Picture Gallery as a place "where, alas, you see a large number of empty frames, the pictures having gone over the Alps to Italy under the title of reparation."

F. G. C., writing from Innsbruck, promptly corrects this statement. He denies that the Italians wantonly despoiled the Vienna picture galleries, and he asserts that the facts are that the Italians demanded only the surrender of about sixteen of the Vienna pictures, and that these sixteen had all been carried off by the Austrians from Venice during their occupation of that city a hundred years ago. It seems quite right that they should be returned. The catalogue of the Vienna gallery merely states that they were "acquired at Venice" or "brought to Vienna." The sixteen or so pictures that have now been returned to Italy include one by Giovanni Ballini, one by Palma Giovani, two by Carpaccio, and ten by Bonifazio Veneziano. The Palma Giovani is the picture that was removed from the Doges' Palace. All of these were historic possessions and bear the arms of noble families of Venice.

These pictures seem to have been actually stolen, although possibly the archives of the Vienna Museum might put a different complexion upon the matter. It is quite as well that official and private catalogues should explain where, and how, they obtain their possessions. This was done openly in regard to the pictures acquired from Spain by the Duke of Wellington, in 1813, after the Battle of Vittoria, and now at Apsley House. It will be remembered that when former King Joseph evacuated Madrid he carried with him the Bourbon jewels and certain pictures, severed from their frames, rolled up and secreted in his traveling carriage. This carriage was captured by the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, who was not a great connoisseur, did not attach much importance to the pictures. When they reached London an inventory was made with the intention of restoring them to Spain, and this would have been done had not Ferdinand VII, as some return for the services of the Duke of Wellington, presented them to the Duke. That is the gentlemanly way of acquiring foreign pictures. And a very good case can be made out for the retention of the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum. Had they not been brought from Athens by the Earl of Elgin between 1801 and 1803, it is quite likely that they would have been destroyed in another bombardment, or would have lost immensely in value from neglect.

The time may come when all the great pictures of the world will be gathered into museums. Then, perhaps, when airplanes are as common as tram cars, there will be some central city where the art treasures of the world will be collected; then everyone will be able to see them, when the weather is fine, quickly and comfortably.

Editorial Notes

THE reasoning faculties of the Chicago woman who has asked for a receivership and a bill of accounting from the officers and directors of a brewery, charging that the company is now making pre-Volstead beer "thereby endangering the whole investment of all the stockholders," are to be admired. She understands well that anything conducted against existing laws sooner or later comes to an inglorious end. The dividends of the company making illegal beer may be extraordinarily large for a time, but such a state of affairs cannot continue. It means an eventual seizure and no dividends whatsoever.

PROF. FRIEDRICH SCHONEMANN, who was instructor of German at Harvard from 1913 to 1920, and who now holds a like position at the University of Münster, has made the declaration that there is but little hope for happy relations between the United States and Germany until the Germans understand the American way of thinking. He discounts the fact that America is receiving German artists, stating that these signs of apparent hospitality are confined exclusively to art circles. His statements, of course, are a reflection upon either America or Germany. Except in a few quarters America is willing enough to treat Germany fairly if Germany shows that she wants fair treatment. It all rests with the attitude of the German people. As for active friendship, that is a matter for another generation.

IT IS always good to see measures taken to mitigate prison conditions, and it is indeed a hard-hearted individual who would return to the old days of the treadmill and its allied punishments. After all, one at least of the primary purposes of a prison is reformation, and for the accomplishment of this purpose encouragement of the prisoner is surely necessary. When, therefore, a bill passes the New Jersey Legislature providing for higher pay for prison inmates—at present prisoners in that State are receiving 1½ cents a day for their work—it carries more than appears on the surface, for it means that the State is taking a step forward in its own moral enlightenment.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD, in vetoing a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the University of the Philippines to be expended during a period of nine years, said he did not believe the Government's financial condition warranted so large an appropriation. This was a measure for which there was sound educational reason, and it is too bad that the money could not be lopped off some other budget. Sooner or later the Philippines will be a free nation, and to be a successful one there must be a large number of thoroughly educated and intellectualized natives to conduct the affairs of government.

THE busy beaver has always been an animal whose virtues have been held up as an example to man. But sometimes misdirected zeal has more serious consequences than doing nothing. A historic old dam on the Shawangunk River, in Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., was recently destroyed by beavers, who, not satisfied with man's handiwork, tried to remodel the structure. The result was that a freshet carried the century-old dam away. If there must be a moral perhaps it should be: Be as busy as a beaver, but don't be as dumb.

REPRESENTATIVE ALICE M. ROBERTSON in a speech recently declared that not one man in a hundred knows anything about politics. This is a broad statement, but the results of some elections would seem to prove it so. If the average man took less stock of the spellbinder better results might be achieved. No one expects a nation of political economists, but surely a man ought to take as much consideration about casting his vote as he does about selecting his neckties, for instance.

CHINESE authorities at Peking have suppressed New Society, a vernacular daily paper, which foretold the clash between two political factions in China. The suppression has brought forth loud protests. There are so many factions in China that one may well wonder that any particular group possesses strength enough to suppress a newspaper. They come and go much in the same fashion as the famous Finnegan.